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21 Merchts Exch

L. P. FISHER
ADVERTISING AGENCY,
Room 21 Merchants' Ex.,
San Francisco.

The Yolo Democrat.

VOL. XIII. WOODLAND, YOLO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA: THURSDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1880. NO. 50.

The Yolo Democrat

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING BY

WM. SAUNDERS,

Editor and Proprietor.

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☞ All transient advertisements must be paid for in advance.

L. P. FISHER, Advertising Agent, 21 Merchants' Exchange, San Francisco, is authorized to receive Advertisements for the columns of this paper.

This paper may be found on file at GEO. P. ROWELL & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce St.,) where advertising contracts may be made for it in New York.

MR. J. H. BATES, Newspaper Advertising Agent, 41 Park Row (Times Building), New York, is authorized to contract for advertisements in the DEMOCRAT, Daily and Weekly, at our best rates.

New Railway Time Table.

TRAINS LEAVE WOODLAND:

FOR	A.M.	P.M.
Sacramento and San Francisco	7:20	3:40
Willows	8:55	1:50
Knights Landing		8:35

TRAINS ARRIVE AT WOODLAND.

FROM	A.M.	P.M.
Willows	7:15	
Knights Landing	7:20	
Sacramento	8:55	
Sacramento and San Francisco		1:50
Sacramento and San Francisco		8:40

ON SUNDAY.

A train will leave Woodland at 7:20 A.M., connecting at Davisville with trains for San Francisco and Sacramento, and returning to Woodland at 1:50 P.M.

A. P. SPENCE, M.D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
WOODLAND,
Office at J. B. Elston's Drug Store. Residence, Cor. Railroad and Cross Streets.
oc3dw

J. CRAIG, J. S. REAMEY.
CRAIG & REAMEY,
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS-AT-LAW.
Special attention to Patent Suits and Probate Cases. Excelsior Block, Woodland. au26dw

DR. E. D. CURTIS,
HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
OFFICE—Over the Bank of Woodland, Woodland, Cal. au7dw

A. N. DICK, M.D.,
DENTIST.
One door West of Express Office, Woodland. my20w

W. B. TREADWELL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Office in Excelsior Block,
WOODLAND, CAL. apl-dw

PRATHER & HOLMES,
DENTISTS,
OFFICE—Bank Building, Woodland. *Branch Office*—305 Kearney Street, San Francisco. au5w

L. P. EVERETT,
CIVIL ENGINEER & COUNTY SURVEYOR
OF YOLO COUNTY.
OFFICE—Court House, Woodland. delldw

F. E. BAKER,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW,
And Notary Public.
Practices in District and Supreme Courts. Office in Excelsior Block, Woodland. [seldw

CREED HAYMOND,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,
Office in Quinn's new building, cor. Fourth and J streets, (up-stairs, Sacramento. au18w

J. C. BALL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
AND COMMISSIONER IN BANKRUPTCY
OFFICE—Over Bank of Woodland, Main street, Woodland, Cal. ja18w

T. M. PRIOR,
SADDLE AND HARNESS MAKER.
Only importer from the East. Everything in my line on hand or made to order. Two doors west of Express Office. apldw

CHARLES A. BROWN,
GENERAL COLLECTOR FOR YOLO CO
All business entrusted to my care will be promptly and properly attended to. apldw

W. H. CARSON,
ARCHITECT,
Woodland Planing Mills, near Railroad Depot. se30dw

CAPITAL HOTEL,
MATTHEW TACKNEY, Prop'r.
Oldest, largest and most centrally located house in Woodland. Good Rooms and Board by the Day or Week.
Free 'Bus to and from the Cars. ja1dw

DR. I. N. HODGEN,
DENTIST.
Teeth Extracted Without Pain.
Office in Excelsior Block, (up stairs
Main Street, Woodland, Cal. mh15w

CAPAY DRUG STORE,
T. J. CRANSTON, - - Proprietor,
MAIN STREET, CAPAY,
Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Glass, Stationery, Nuts, Candies, Etc.
Physicians' Prescriptions and Family Recipes Accurately Compounded.
Je26w

MR. CHARLES LUNN,
The well known **Piano and Organ Tuner and Repairer,** is now in Woodland, and will attend as promptly as possible to all orders in his line.
Orders may be left at Exchange Hotel or at this office. au15dw

J. W. KING,
PHOTOGRAPHER,
Over Porter & Co., Woodland, Cal.
None but first-class work allowed to leave this Gallery.
COME AND SEE US. se1dw

L. G. JORAN,
THE ARTIST,
Has leased the premises under Central Hall, Woodland, and may be found at his Studio most of the time. Portraits of all sizes and at reasonable prices, guaranteed to give satisfaction. Calls and correspondence solicited. au22dw

WM. H. WINNE,
CONTRACTOR & BUILDER.
GOOD WORK AND FAIR PRICES!
Jobbing Promptly Attended To.
New Shop:—Next to H. Perry's Blacksmith Shop on First Street, Woodland.
se9dw

BUSINESS CARDS!

Cards in this Directory, two lines, Daily and Weekly, $1 per month; or in advance $10 a year.

E. G. HŒRNLEIN, House, Sign and Carriage Painter Main street, opp. Water Works.

PLANING MILLS, Samuel Caldwell, Prop'r also Contractor, etc., near Water Works.

C. P. SPRAGUE, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, office in Bank building.

J. C. BALL, Attorney at Law and Notary Public, office over Bank of Woodland.

C. H. GAROUTTE Attorney-at-Law, office in Court House.

WOODLAND WATER WORKS, J. W. Peek, southeast cor. Main and 4th streets.

WOODLAND WINERY, J. Q. A. Clark, Proprietor, opp. Water Works, east Main st.

FRANK DURSTON, Bill Poster and Advertising Agent, P. O. box 152.

NEWS DEPOT, E. Berg, Papers, Periodicals, etc., from all parts, opp. Capital Hotel.

THOMAS McCANNA, Carpet Manufactory, Rupley's Corners, south side Main Street.

BAKER & HAMILTON,
General Dealers in and Importers of all kinds
—OF—
Agricultural Machines
AND IMPLEMENTS,
WAGONS, HARDWARE,
ETC., ETC.
SACRAMENTO AND SAN FRANCISCO.
au19w

A. D. PORTER,
Wholesale and Retail
GROCER
—AND—
Dealer in Produce generally.
MAIN STREET, WOODLAND.
oc1w

W. W. KELLER,
(Successor to J. K. Smith,)
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
FURNITURE
AND BEDDING,
Mirrors, Picture Frames and
CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES!
All work in my line can be made to order. I keep first-class goods and have a larger stock than has ever been put up in this store.
I WILL SELL AT VERY LOW PRICES.
☞ Give me a call. au12w

VITRIFIED
IRON-STONE SEWER PIPE,
Terra Cotta Chimney Pipe, Tops,
CAPS, VASES, FLOWER POTS, FIRE Brick, Fire Clay, etc. Guinean's Patent Spring Filter, Bundock's Butter-Cooler.
☞ **STONEWARE** ☜
Of all Descriptions.
HOBBY & SMITH,
No. 317 J Street, Sacramento, Cal.
sep16-w.

BENJ. F. GRAFTON, STORY B. LADD
HALBERT E. PAINE,
Late Commissioner of Patents.
PATENTS.
PAINE, GRAFTON & LADD,
Attorneys-at-Law and Solicitors of American and Foreign Patents.
412 FIFTH STREET. WASHINGTON, D. C.
Practice patent law in all its branches in the Patent Office, and in the Supreme and Circuit Courts of the United States. Pamphlet sent free on receipt of stamp for postage. oc14dw

GEO. F. WHERRY, — J. A. SAFFORD.
WHERRY & SAFFORD,
—DEALERS IN—
GENERAL MERCHANDISE,
Dry Goods, Gents' Furnishing Goods, Boys' Clothing,
Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Glassware, Paints, Oils and Glass,
DRUGS, PATENT MEDICINES
Blank Books, Stationery, Etc., Etc.,
YOLO, CAL.
fe12w

FASHIONABLE DRESSMAKING,
BY MRS. JOHN WEBBER,
Rooms Over St. Louis' Variety Store.
Dresses Cut, Fitted and Made in the
MOST FASHIONABLE STYLES.
WEDDING SUITS A SPECIALTY.
Business hours from 9 A.M. to 5 P.M.
jy2dw

H. KUHN & BRO.,
Opp. Porter's Store, Main Street, Woodland,
MANUFACTURERS OF TINWARE,
Dealers in Stoves, Ranges, Pumps, Water and Gas Pipes. Roofing, Plumbing and Gas-fitting. Galvanized Iron Water Tanks, all sizes, made to order. Agents for the **Medina Hon Range,** the best in the market. FRUIT CANS, all sizes. *Orders from the country promptly attended to.* je8dw

WOODLAND & LOWER LAKE STAGE
VIA MADISON AND CAPAY.
Leaves Woodland Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 6 A.M. Returning, leaves Lower Lake Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 6 A.M.
FARE, $5.00. Round Trip, $8.00.
A Daily Stage will be run from Woodland and Capay, calling at Madison. Leaves Woodland at 2 P.M. and Capay at 6 A.M., every day except Sundays.
H. C. DUNCAN, Proprietor.
G. L. DUNCAN, Superintendent. je17-dw

THOMAS SMITH. W. F. MOCK.
FEED AND LIVERY STABLES!
Having purchased the well known LIVERY Stable of R. L. Beamer, on Main Street, between Second and Third, and furnished the same with New Rigs and Fresh Stock, we are prepared to Let Teams Cheaper than any other Stable in town. Transient Teams well cared for, and Horses Boarded by the Day or Week on the Most Reasonable Terms.
je21w SMITH & MOCK, Proprietors.

Summons.

IN THE JUSTICE'S COURT OF BUCKEYE Township, in the County of Yolo, State of California.

HARLING, LOWERY & CO., Plaintiffs, vs. J. C. WHITMAN, Defendant.

The People of the State of California send greeting to J. C. WHITMAN, Defendant.

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named Plaintiff in the Justice's Court of Buckeye Township, County of Yolo and State of California, and to answer before the Justice at his office in the said Township, the complaint filed therein, within five days (exclusive of the day of service) after the service on you of this summons—if served within the Township in which this action is brought; or, if served out of said Township, but in said County, within ten days; or within 20 days if served elsewhere.

The said action is brought to recover the sum of seventy-nine and 28-100 Dollars, gold coin of the United States of America, for balance due on account for goods, wares and merchandise sold and delivered to said Defendant at his (Defendant's) request, per account on file in this office, and you are hereby notified that if you fail to so appear and answer said complaint, as above required, said Plaintiff will take judgment for the amount claimed—viz: $79 28-100, together with costs of suit.

Make legal service and due return hereof.

Given under my hand this 21st day of September, 1880. J. C. HULSE,
Justice of the Peace of said Township.
R. CLARK, Att'y. oc7w2m

Summons.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE State of California, in and for the County of Yolo.

T. HART HYATT, Plaintiff, vs. LOUISE H. C. HYATT, Defendant.

The People of the State of California send greeting to LOUISE H. C. HYATT, Defendant.

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named Plaintiff, in the Superior Court of the State of California, in and for the County of Yolo, and to answer the complaint filed therein within ten days (exclusive of the day of service) after the service on you of this summons—if served within this County; within thirty days if served elsewhere.

The said action is brought to obtain a decree of this Court dissolving the bonds of matrimony existing between you (the defendant) and the plaintiff, and that he (the plaintiff) be discharged from all the obligations existing by virtue of said marriage; also that a deed to certain lots in Winters numbered twenty (20) and twenty-one (21) in Block No. two (2) of said Town, executed by plaintiff to defendant be cancelled, and all of her interest in or to the premises be terminated, and for general relief; all of which will more fully appear by reference to the Complaint on file.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint, as above required, the said plaintiff will appeal to the Court for the relief demanded in the Complaint.

Given under my hand and the Seal of said Superior Court, this 25th day of September in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty. J. K. SMITH, Clerk.
[Seal.] se30w2m

Summons.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE State of California, in and for the County of Yolo.

W. C. HARRIS, Plaintiff, vs. J. D. MARTIN and Z. H. MARTIN, Defendants.

The People of the State of California send greeting to J. D. MARTIN and Z. H. MARTIN, Defendants.

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named Plaintiff, in the Superior Court of the State of California, in and for the County of Yolo, and to answer the complaint filed therein within ten days (exclusive of the day of service) after the service on you of this Summons—if served within this County; within thirty days if served elsewhere.

The said action is brought to recover the sum of Six hundred and fifty dollars in gold coin, with interest thereon from the 18th of September, 1874, at the rate of One per cent. per month, alleged to be due from Defendants to Plaintiff on a certain Promissory Note, dated Woodland, September 18th, 1874, and executed by said Defendants to Plaintiff. All of which is more fully set forth in Complaint now on file.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said Complaint, as above required, the said Plaintiff will take judgment for the sum of $650 with interest thereon from the 18th day of September, 1874, and for costs of suit.

Given under my hand and the Seal of said Superior Court, this 22d day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty. J. K. SMITH, Clerk.
[SEAL.] au19w2m

Summons.

IN THE JUSTICE'S COURT OF MERRITT Township, in the County of Yolo, State of California.

P. J. RIEHL AND SON, Plaintiffs, vs. JOHN W. WILLAGE, Defendant.

The People of the State of California send greeting to JOHN W. WILLAGE, Defendant.

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named Plaintiff in the Justice's Court of Merritt Township, County of Yolo, State of California, and to answer before the Justice at his office in said Township, the Complaint filed therein, within five days (exclusive of the day of service) after the service on you of this Summons, if served within the Township in which this action is brought; or if served out of said Township, but in said County, within ten days; otherwise within twenty days.

The said action is brought to recover the sum of One hundred and thirty-five Dollars and 14-100 Dollars, with costs of suit and accruing cost.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to so appear and answer said Complaint, as above required, said Plaintiff will take judgment in the sum of $135 and 14-100 Dollars, together with costs of suit.

Make legal service and due return hereof.

Given under my hand this 30th day of August, 1880. CHAS. P. BUELL,
Justice of the Peace of said Township.
JOAB CANTRELL, Constable. se9w2m

Notice to Creditors.

Estate of Augustus Weber, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned, Administratrix of the Estate of the above named AUGUSTUS WEBER, Deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said Deceased, to exhibit them, with the necessary affidavits and vouchers, within two months after the first publication of this notice, to the said MARGARET WEBER, Administratrix, at the office of James Oneal, at Davisville, in the County of Yolo, the same being the place of transacting the business of said Estate.

Dated at Woodland, Sept. 18th, 1880.
MARGARET WEBER,
Administratrix of the Estate of Augustus Weber, Deceased. oc7w5t

Notice to Creditors.

Estate of S. T. Cox, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned, Administratrix of the estate of S. T. COX, deceased, to the creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice to the said Administratrix, at the office of J. C. Ball, Main street, Woodland, Yolo county, California, or the same will be barred.

Sept. 28th, 1880. NANCY F. COX,
J. C. BALL, Att'y. Administratrix.
se30w5t

Dissolution Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT the firm of D. Tobias and Bro. Harness Makers, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. David Tobias will continue the business, and will pay all debts heretofore contracted by said firm, and collect all sums due the same.

se30w4t SAMUEL TOBIAS,
DAVID TOBIAS.

MISS ANNA EVERTS. MISS EMMA CANTRELL.
CANTRELL & EVERTS,
FASHIONABLE DRESSMAKERS,
BANK BUILDING,
MAIN STREET, WOODLAND, CAL.
au26dw

WHAT CAUSED A SOLID SOUTH.

One of the chief causes of a solid Democratic South to-day is the infamously outrageous rule of the Carpet-Baggers during the years of so-called reconstruction in the Southern States, which was a deep-laid scheme of the Republican party to levy black-mail upon the people of those States and to enrich the Radical adventurers sent down there to hold the offices and overawe the real residents—and in which infamous business they were sustained by United States troops whenever necessary to carry their vile purposes into effect. We copy from the *Examiner* the following financial exhibit, which ought to pale with shame the cheeks of every Radical in the land. And this is only one of the many reasons for a solid Democratic South. Read the official record of Radical rule in the South and you will not wonder that she is solidly Democratic:

"Virginia—Debts and liabilities at the close of the war, $31,938,144 59. Debts and liabilities January 1, 1872, $45,480,542.21.

"North Carolina—Debts and liabilities at the close of the war, principal, $9,690,200; interest, $1,261,316; whole amount, $10,951,816. Debts and liabilities January 1, 1872, $34,887,467.85.

"South Carolina—Debts and liabilities at the close of the war, $5,040,000. Debts and liabilities January 1, 1872, $39,158,914.47.

"Georgia—Debts and liabilities at the close of the war, nominal. Debts and liabilities June 1, 1872, $50,637,500.

"Florida—Debts and liabilities at the close of the war, $221,000. Debts and liabilities January 1, 1872, $15,763,447.54.

"Tennessee—Debts at the close of the war, $20,105,606,66. Debts and liabilities January 1, 1872, $15,638,263.46.

"Arkansas—Debts and liabilities at the close of the war, $4,036,952.87. Debts and liabilities January 1, 1872, $19,761,265.62.

"Louisiana—Debts and liabilities at the close of the war, $10,099 074 34. Debts and liabilities January 1, 1872, $50,540,306.91.

"Texas—Debts and liabilities at the close of the war, nominal. Debts and liabilities January 1, 1872, $20,361,010.61.

"Alabama—Debts and liabilities at the close of the war, $5,939,658.87. Debts and liabilities January 1,1872, $38,382,937.34."

The aggregate indebtedness is $284,000,000. It was all incurred during and by carpet-bag rule, and under the most shameless system of extravagance, peculation, robbery and down-right stealing. As an instance, the manner in which the Republican rapacious horde run the Legislature of South Carolina, can be cited. During the session of 1870-71, the expenses were $822,603; of 1871-72, $1,533,574; of 1872-73, $908,855; and of 1873-74, $922,536—a total for the four years of $4,187,568. The first year the Democrats got possession of the Legislature the total expenses were $84,096, or less than one-tenth the sum the Republicans spent at a single session. The case of South Carolina will serve to state the case of every other State. And these are the debts those States now vote to pay, by their large Democratic majorities, while the Republican States of Massachusetts, Michigan and Minnesota persist in Repudiating the indebtedness incurred by officers of their own party and their own choice, contracted for public purposes from which they derived and still derive the benefit, and defy even the process and the mandates of the Courts to keep from paying the debts honorably and justly due.

THE GRANT-FOWLER INTERVIEW.

It is very hard to get at the truth of the alleged interview—what was said and what was not said, or indeed whether any such interview was held at all or not. As first published, Gen. Grant gave expression, if his facts were not well founded, to unmanly and mendacious defamation of the personal character of Gen. Hancock. On Oct. 5th, the first day after the publication in Cincinnati, on being called on by a Chicago *Times* reporter, Gen. Grant declared he had made no such statements to Rev. Mr. Fowler or any one else. Subsequently, on being interviewed by another journal he states that Dr. Fowler had made *some* mistake, which he said was not to be wondered at, as the Dr. did not take notes at the time, but does not specify what the mistakes were—certainly does not correct the derogatory personals alleged to have been uttered by him against Gen. Hancock; and avoids by portraying how, had he been nominated at Chicago and elected President, the enlarged knowledge he had gained by his world's tour would have enabled him to promote the commercial interests of the country. Gen. Hancock has now telegraphed him to affirm or deny explicitly the truth and correctness of the Fowler reported interview; but he is silent and does not reply. There is a wide field for comment here. It is humiliating to American pride to be reminded that our public characters who have reached positions of honor and distinction are by nature low-flung and contemptible. If Grant has the opinion of Hancock which he is said to have, and the half he said is true, then Hancock should not be tolerated. But he first denies having said it, then he says he didn't say it all, and now he won't say whether or not he did say anything.

Suppressed News.

The New York *Herald* recently contained the following interesting paragraph, which the Associated Press refrained from telegraphing:

A curious rumor was circulated on Wall street on Friday, on the strength of a private letter received from Washington. It was stated that the defeat, in 1876, of Tilden, by fair means or foul, was resolved upon, not from any great disinclination to allow the Democrats to get into power, but because Mr. Tilden's peculiar capacity for unearthing buried accounts and analizing figures was known and dreaded. It was feared that if he went to Washington the transactions of every department, and especially of the Treasury bureaus, would be laid bare by him from the start to the close of Republican rule. It is now alleged that in the event of General Hancock's election Mr. Tilden will accept the Secretaryship of the Treasury, at least temporarily, and will in that position do the work of digging and analizing which he would have undertaken had he been inaugurated as President four years ago. The statement is positively made that this programme has been arranged between General Hancock and Tilden, and will surely be carried out.

THE Republican County Central Committee and the Republican nominees of Sacramento county have decided to make a canvass and hold an election, the same as if the recent decision of the Supreme Court had not been rendered.

GALIVANTING "REFORMERS."

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 4th, 1880.

EDITOR DEMOCRAT:—Secretary Schurz left here on Tuesday, for the second time since Garfield and Hancock were nominated to take part in the campaign in favor of the former. All the other members of the Cabinet are absent on the same business, Mr. Maynard having left on Saturday night. Mr. Hayes is also attempting to create an impression favorable to Garfield on the Pacific Slope. More subordinate officers of the Government, aside from Cabinet members, are absent from their places of duty than ever before at a similar stage of a Presidential campaign. No one will deny any of these statements. I produce them simply to compare them with what Secretary Schurz, the chief reformer in this administration, said in 1872, when Grant was supposed to be working for re-election. Let every fair man compare 1872 with 1880. "At this very moment, (said Mr. Schurz in 1872,) the whole civil service of the country, from the Cabinet Minister down to the meanest Postmaster, is converted into a vast political agency to secure the President's re-election. The Attorney General spent many weeks, if not months, thousands of miles away from his office, to fix his State of Oregon. The Secretary of the Interior has almost become a stranger to the walls of his Department. The Secretary of the Treasury has taken the stump in North Carolina to sing the praises of his master. The Secretary of the Navy, if I am rightly informed, will soon give the cause of his chief, in like manner, the support of his guns; and the money of the Government, as we are assured on good authority, is poured like water into the contested States to effect what the eloquent urgency of Cabinet Ministers can not accomplish. I need not tell you what the subordinate officers are now so arduously engaged in. Woe to the unfortunate place-holder who dares to call his soul his own. He will soon learn that men can be reformed out of office as quickly as into it. Civil service reform!" Yet in spite of twice the corruption which was so efficient eight years ago, and the acquisition to the side of corruption of so eloquent a man as Mr. Schurz, there comes every day from the "doubtful States" assurances that the good sense of the people will this time be triumphant. Indiana is, according to reports received, as certain as Missouri for Hancock, and Ohio is believed by her best informed politicians to be to-day for Hancock. Practical "civil service reform" is begun. The people have begun it. The most positive statements come from Maine that General H. M. Plaisted, Conservative, though having a plurality of votes for Governor, is to be "counted out" by the Republican Legislature. This will be on technicalities—one of the grounds being that votes were thrown for Harrison M. Plaisted, some for Harris M. Plaisted, etc. Your readers should understand—perhaps they already do—that the Republicans of Maine and the Supreme Court, up to 1879, had taken notice of these technicalities, but that in that year a sweeping claim was made by the party and allowed by the Court, that the apparent *intention* of the voter should be respected. Hence what were known as the "Garcelon frauds"—really only the carrying out of previous Republican decisions—were reversed. The party and the Court stultified themselves to keep the party in power. Now they propose to go back on all they did last year. In short, what was good election law from 1820 to 1876 was revised in 1879 by Blaine and the Supreme Court, and now Blaine and the Supreme Court propose revising their own actions of 1879. RENO.

THE HARMONY IN NEW YORK.

The Brooklyn *Eagle* thinks that one of the most noticeable effects of the Democratic harmony brought about in the city of New York is the dissatisfaction with which it is viewed by our Republican contemporaries. To say that they are profoundly shocked by it is to describe their feelings mildly. To the *Tribune* it is a most repulsive spectacle. The immortality of it is what troubles the *Evening Post*, while the *Times* regards it as a common scandal. That men who were good enough last year to knife each other, and give the Republicans free course and all the glory, should now bury the hatchet, and join hands for Hancock and English, is held to be reprehensible in the extreme. If we do not misunderstand our Republican contemporaries, the Democrats of New York City were under some strong moral obligations to keep on fighting. This they owed to so much of the country as appreciated the importance to our liberties and property of having Garfield elected. In the meantime, it is to be observed that the case-hardened and altogether depraved Democrats are happy and jubilant. Being without conscience, as every good Republican knows them to be, they are troubled by no moral scruples. It is enough for them, wicked persons as they are, to triumph without regard to the injury they inflict upon the sensitive hearts of their patriotic adversaries. Throughout the State there is now a most brazen confidence exhibited by the Democratic party. They unblushingly express confidence in their ability to give Hancock a majority of 50,000 in the State, although every person knows that had they kept on fighting, as our esteemed Republican contemporaries think they ought to have done, Mr. Garfield would have captured the vote of that Commonwealth. It is also noticeable that there is a manifest elation of the Democracy in other States over this result. Feeling that the Empire State is sure, they are giving battle with renewed audacity everywhere.

THE Colusa *Sun* says: It is a fact that Haight's administration reduced taxes; Booth's increased the expenditures; Irwin's put them down, and now, with the immense increase of over $118,000,000 in the assessment roll, a Republican administration increases the rate. Which party record is the best so far as you are concerned?

Teachers' Institute.

According to announcement, the teachers of Yolo Co. met at Good Templar Hall Wednesday forenoon, and after being called to order by Superintendent Goin proceeded at once to permanent organization, by electing W. W. Davidson Secretary, with instructions that he appoint the necessary assistants. The Superintendent stated that the several Committees were appointed by him prior to the organization of the Institute, so that their names might appear on the printed programme. Also, that the name of Mr. Tooley, as a member of the Committee on Introduction, had been accidentally left off the programme. A recess was then declared to allow the teachers an opportunity to get acquainted and also to present their names, the names of the schools which they teach and their postoffice address to the Secretary for enrollment. Upon the Institute being again called to order the Secretary reported the following teachers as enrolled: A. M. Ayers, Cacheville, Cacheville; Alice E. Beaizley, Liberty, Yolo; Carrie C. Ballard, Spring Lake, Woodland; Miss Clara Barney, Occidental, Rock; George Banks, Yolo, Davisville; A. Burns, Franklin, Davisville; C. B. Crane, Eureka, Grafton; J. I. McConnell, Woodland, Woodland; Josephine Callen, Monitor, Cacheville; C. N. Cole, Cottonwood, Madison; Della Dexter, Capay, Capay; Mrs. H. W. Dexter, Woodland, Woodland; Nina L. Dexter, Buchanan, Cacheville; J. T. McDonald, Blacks, Grafton; C. E. Dingle, Woodland, Woodland; Phebe Booth, Mountain, Capay; W. W. Davidson, Enterprise, Blacks Station; Miss M. A. DeLong, Mount Pleasant, Woodland; Mrs. D. O. Entrican, Monument, Sac.; Katie Fisher, Woodland, Woodland; S. B. Fisher, Gordon, Madison; Henry L. French, Haight, Capay; Sue E. Grant, Woodland, Woodland; Emily W. Grant, Buckeye, Winters; Kate Gaddis, Pleasant Prairie, Woodland; Miss Jennie Gibson, Cache Creek, Woodland; T. J. Goin, Grafton, Grafton; A. G. Garrison, North Grafton, Dunnigan; Mary Gaddis, Champion, Winters; Miss Katie Grey, Washington, Sacramento; J. L. Hagen, Grafton, Grafton; Em. Holligsworth, Willow Spring, Blacks Station; Della Jones, Woodland Prairie, Woodland, Kate E. Johnson, Pine Grove, Winters; Maggie Kean, Woodland, Woodland; Etta Kise, Center, Capay; Ida Kise, Fairview, Dunnigan; Rosa Kelley, Yolo, Davisville; Kate Kelley, Yolo, Davisville; M. A. Lasley, Woodland, Woodland; Sadie Lowe, Plainfield, Plainfield; Miss Grace Frost, Clover, Madison; H. D. Lawhead, Canon, Capay; Lafayette Lillard, Vernon, Dixon; Peter Larew, Pine Grove, Winters; G. E. Landis, Willow Slough, Woodland; J. I. Little, Putah, Davisville; Miss J. B. Jones, Montgomery, Davisville; Mollie Meadows, Langville, Capay; Robert McCourt, Merritt, Clarksburg; Sallie C. Miller, Woodland, Woodland; Estella Nash, Quicksilver, Woodland; Lillie A. Piper, Sacramento River, Sacramento; Josie Regan, Filmore, Woodland; T. J. Tooley, Gordon, Madison; Carrie Wooster, Jefferson, Courtland.

Mr. Scribner was then introduced and occupied the time until noon illustrating the method of teaching penmanship according to the Payson; Dunton & Scribner system.

Institute called to order at 1:30 P.M. Roll called. Two additional names enrolled. Discussion on reading opened by Mrs. Sue E. Grant, followed by Messrs. French, Tooley, Ayers, Banks, Crane, Lawhead, Burns, Dingle, Miss Jones and Supt. Goin.

A few minutes' recess was then given. After recess, a discussion on spelling was opened by Mr. Ayers, Mrs. Ayers being absent, and participated in by Miss Regan. At this point the Hon. F. M. Campbell, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, was introduced and addressed the Institute.

The subject of Word Analysis was then taken up by Miss Lowe. Mr. Little, Miss Regan, Mr. McConnell, Mr. Crane, Mr. Fisher and others participating. The Institute then adjourned to meet in evening session at the College Chapel.

EVENING SESSION.

A large audience assembled at the Christian Chapel to be present at the evening session of the Institute. Several fine selections of music were rendered. Miss Gracie Frost read a beautiful selection in her well known happy manner, and Hon. F. M. Campbell delivered a lecture brim full of sound suggestions concerning the benefits to be derived from a common school education. Mr. Campbell was frequently applauded during the delivery of his lecture. This evening Professor Norton of the State Normal School will lecture on the coming planetary conjunction.

NOTES.

The selection of Assistant being left to the Secretary, Mr. Davidson conferred that distinction on Miss Katie Fisher, of the Woodland School.

Although not a regularly enrolled member of the Institute, Judge Johnson offered some very interesting suggestions on orthography during the afternoon session.

As will be seen by referring to the roll, the lady teachers of the county outnumber the gentlemen considerably.

We challenge any county in the State to produce better-looking or better-dressed teachers on an average than are enrolled as members of the Yolo County Institute. [N. B.—The above is not intended as "taffy."]

One teacher said he never could spell a word till it was presented to his sight. [That pedagogue ought to join the editorial staff of the little organ of culture.]

Many interested spectators were in attendance during the afternoon session of the Institute.

THURSDAY, October 14th, 1880.

Superintendent Goin called the Institute to order at 9 o'clock A. M. Roll called, following teachers were absent, viz: Miss Sallie C. Miller, Miss Etta Kise, Miss Ida Kise, A. M. Ayers, J. L. Hagan, Miss Alice Beaizley, Miss Clara Barney, Miss Della Jones and J. I. Little.

The minutes of yesterday were then read and adopted.

Mr. Howard opened the discussion on grammar and composition, Mr. French, Miss Jones, Miss Regan, Mrs. Grant, Messrs. Burns, Banks, McDonald, Davidson, Lillard, McConnell, Little, McCourt, Ayers, and Superintendent Goin joining in the discussion. Time having expired for the subject the discussion was ceased, and a few minutes recess given, after which the subject of Arithmetic was taken up and discussed until the noon hour.

AFTERNOON.

Institute called to order at 1:30 P.M. Roll called.

The subject of Percentage and Interest was then taken up and ably presented by Mr. Lafayette Lillard, followed by Messrs. Fisher, Goin, French, Crane, Howard, Banks, Garrison, Little, Ayers, Mrs. Dexter and Mr. McConnell. During the discussion Prof. Norton, of the State Normal School, put in his much desired appearance. There was then given a short recess, during which the subject of vocal music was introduced by Miss M. E. Kise, Center Primary School. Prof. Norton then took part in the discussion, making many practical and instructive suggestions. Misses Regan, Lasley, Mrs. Grant and Mr. Crane also participated.

The subject of geography was then taken up by Mr. C. B. Crane, of Eureka District, followed by Miss Regan and Prof. Norton.

The Institute adjourned to meet at the College Chapel at 7½ o'clock P.M.

EVENING SESSION.

The Christian Church was comfortably filled at the evening session to hear the promised lecture on the coming planetary conjunction, by Professor Norton, of the Normal School. As on the previous evening, several beautiful selections of music, both vocal and instrumental were given during the session. Professor Norton's lecture was exceedingly interesting, and was listened to with close attention by the audience. A recitation by Miss Della Jones and an essay read by Miss Lillie Piper were not the least interesting exercises of the evening. To-night Albert Lyser, of San Francisco, will deliver a lecture, the subject of which will be "A few Favorite Arthors and their Books."

NOTES.

The discussion on grammar yesterday forenoon was quite spirited, but was attended with no very startling results. Mr. French, during one of his numerous speeches admitted that he didn't know much about English, but the admission seemed to cause but very little surprise to the other teachers.

We are under obligations to the Secretary and his fair assistant for favors extended. Would suggest, however, that the Institute require the Secretary to make a more equitable division of the labor of the office between himself and his assistant.

W. W. D.
He
Is said by the female members of the Institute to be
The best looking teacher in the whole countee.

During the discussion of geography Professor Norton asked what material was generally used in building levees on the lower Mississippi river. Several erroneous answers were given when a gentleman answered "bresh." After the Professor came to understand that the teacher answering meant *brush*, he told him to go up head, as his answer was at least partially correct.

One good looking lady teacher got up to state that she "didn't know a thing about music," and convinced the Institute of the truth of the assertion before she sat down.

Professor Norton kept the thing going pretty lively during the afternoon session. He is a live man before an Institute and no mistake.

FRIDAY, October 15th, 1880.

Institute called to order at 9 A.M. Roll called.

The following persons were tardy: Misses Grant, Beaizley, Callen, Nash, Booth, Piper, Wooster, De Long, and Messrs. Ayers, Fisher, McDonald, Dingle, Banks, Burns, Davidson, Howard.

An excuse was presented for the absence of J. T. McDonald from the Friday session, and granted by the Superintendent.

The subject of History was opened by Mr Lawhead, followed by Mrs. Grant, Miss Regan, Messrs. Crane, Banks, Burns, French, Lillard, Ayers.

A few remarks followed in regard to the merits and demerits of Anderson's U. S. History, and the admissibility of a simpler work.

After recess a discussion on drawing was opened by Mr. French, followed by Mrs. Ayers, Misses Kise, Ballard, Messrs. Ayers and McConnell.

The subject of Physiology was then introduced by Mr. Fisher, and participated in by Messrs. Ayers, French, Lillard, Banks.

Mr. Burns was excused from the afternoon session.

AFTERNOON.

The Institute was called to order at 1:30 P.M. The roll was called and several teachers marked tardy.

The subject of School Government was brought up by Mr. Little, who was followed by a number of teachers, who made the discussion quite interesting in the relation of personal experience, etc. A short recess was then taken, after which a series of resolutions were introduced, discussed, amended and adopted. [Note—The resolutions as adopted will be published hereafter.]

The session closed by a few practical remarks from the Superintendent in regard to Teachers' Certificates, and keeping the school registers. The Institute was then adjourned sine die.

EVENING SESSION.

The exercises at the College chapel in the evening were varied and interesting. A vocal solo by Mrs. J. W. Goin introduced the exercises. This was followed by the reading of a beautiful selection by Miss Emily Grant. Mr. Price, well known

The Yolo Democrat.

WOODLAND, YOLO CO., CAL.,

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1880.

The Ideal.

I think the song that's sweetest
Is the one that's never sung;
That lies at the heart of a singer
Too grand for mortal tongue.
And sometimes in the silence
Between the day and night,
He fancies that its measures
Bid farewell to the light.

A picture that is fairer
Than all that have a part
Among the masterpieces
In the marble halls of art,
Is the one that haunts the painter
In all his golden dreams
And to the painter only
A real picture seems.

The noblest, grandest poem
Lies not in blue and gold
Among the treasured volumes
That rosewood bookshelves hold;
But in bright, glowing visions,
It comes to the poet's brain,
And when he tries to grasp it
He finds his effort vain.

A fairy hand from dreamland
Beckons us here and there,
And when we strive to clasp it,
It vanishes into air.
And thus our fair ideal
Floats away just before,
And we with longing spirits
Reach for it evermore.

"Hung by a Thread."

When I was a boy I lived in the Isle of Man, an island chiefly known to strangers as being the home of tailless cats.

Our house stood half a mile from the shore, whose bold, steep cliffs were my boyish delight, and on which I performed many wonderful feats of climbing. But there was a certain rocky promontory, called the "Devil's Jump" (and if he ever did leap from the top of the high, steep rock, it must have been straight into the boiling sea beneath), and on this rock I was strictly forbidden to climb.

In rough weather, or even at high tide, the great waves dashed up the face of the precipice, frightening the sea gulls from their nests and sending them screaming inland, in their usual melancholy fashion.

I pity the boy who does not know the pleasure of hunting for sea gulls' eggs. It is a pleasure rendered doubly delightful because of a certain spice of danger which necessarily flavors any expedition on slippery rocks. My father was glad to see me early develop a taste for climbing, but forbade strictly any attempt upon the "Devil's Jump."

"Remember," he said, "you must never go there unless you have a man with you, for the gulls' eggs can only be got at by the help of ropes."

Of course I assented, yet hoping to try it as soon as I could persuade some good climber to accompany me.

Time passed and no opportunity turned up. I almost forgot that there was a rock I might not explore, till one day during my Easter holidays a schoolfellow arrived to spend a week with me.

Hugh Portal was the hero of our Manx College. He was first-rate at cricket, and had won several prizes at our athletic sports. Moreover, he was usually at the top of his class, so that we envied and admired him alternately.

I was not a little pleased, therefore, to show off my climbing powers to Portal, and had the secret satisfaction of seeing I was more expert at rock-climbing than he. However, he would not be beaten, and from sheer determination soon became an accomplished climber.

One day, towards the close of his visit, my father was obliged to drive on business across the island to Douglass, and before starting he told us to keep out of mischief and to try and enjoy ourselves in his absence.

"I say, Christian," said Portal, "we'll have a regular long day on the rocks and get no end of gulls' eggs."

"All right; let's go and get some grub," I cried, rushing off to the housekeeper's room, where I packed a small basket full good things; on my return Portal was nowhere to be seen, but soon re-appered carrying some iron stakes and a coil of rope.

"Whatever is that for?" I cried.

"You'll see presently; come along."

But what was my surprise when we reached the cliffs to see my friend turn his face towards the "Devil's Jump."

"Portal, where *are* you going?"

"Why, to explore yonder rock, of course. We've done all the others worth doing; besides, the sea is like a mill-pond. There can't be any danger to-day."

"Indeed, we mustn't go. Father said ever so long ago I wasn't to go unless I had a regular climber with me."

"Well, and so you have. I beat you yesterday. I am sure there can't be any one about here that could do better; I believe you are funky, Christian." I turned crimson, for this accusation was hard to bear. A week ago I had fancied that few could beat me.

"You've no right to say that;" then feeling suddenly tempted, and yielding to the temptation, knowing all the time that I was doing wrong, I added, "but of course you are first-rate at climbing, though I don't believe you can beat me. Father, I suppose, only meant to forbid my coming here when I was younger and couldn't climb so well as I can now. But how are we to manage to get down, or up again, either?"

We were nearing the top of the cliff, and we could see hundreds of gulls wheeling round their stronghold.

"Why, don't you see I have brought all we want. I know all about it because I read it in a book. Here, hold this. You see, I have been planning this for some time, but I didn't tell you for fear of a flare-up,"

I laughed a little, but I felt quite uneasy whilst we settled on a good place to make the descent. Portal now began his preparations. He drove two iron bars into the ground, then fastened on a cross-bar, which held a pulley. Next we adjusted the rope to its groove.

"Now we must find a good flat piece of wood for the seat. You run to that cottage, and find something that will do."

I obeyed, though the cottage was a good way off, and not a matter of "just running." My search was, however, successful; the piece of wood was securely fastened to the rope, and now all appeared ready for the descent.

"Which of us is going first?" said Portal. "Perhaps it had better be you, as I can best manage the letting down. You must take your pole to help you, and see, here is my Norwegian knife, as sharp as a sword. It may be useful to cut a footing, if wanted."

"All right! I know all about that," I said, carelessly, not quite liking all his instructions.

I don't mind owning it now—though not for the world would I have done so then—I felt anything but cheerful. My nerves, usually strong, now felt a little unstrung. Perhaps the consciousness of my disobedience was the cause; anyhow, I delayed a little before plunging into the depth below.

And now the moment was come; the cross-bar was pushed just over the edge of the cliff. I grasped the rope, and sat myself down on the piece of wood on which my life depended.

"Hallo! wait a minute!" cried Portal, for I was still clinging to firm ground. "I am afraid one fellow can't hold this windlass alone. Luckily, there is Jim Caneen, he'll do to hold."

Jim was called, and was only too delighted to help in the adventure. Certainly, I must say I felt safer when there were two at the rope, as they began to lower the windlass. Slowly and steadily I was let down, and found myself hanging between sky and sea. I must here mention that two strings had been tied above and thrown over the rock. If I pulled the one, I was to be lowered; the other was a signal for drawing me up.

Fathom after fathom the rope ran out till at last I regained my strength of nerve, and began to feel proud of my adventure, promising myself to make Portal try the experiment when I came up again to the surface.

I now used my eyes to look out for the gulls' nests. Soon I gave the signal to stop letting out the rope, and planting my pole well among the crannies, I found what I wanted.

Such nests! and how the birds screamed and fluttered at the unexpected visitor, whilst I laughed aloud! Suddenly, just above my head, I espied a lovely nest. I pulled my string, and I was wound up a little.

Again I secured a footing, but on such a narrow ledge that I had great difficulty in clinging to it. Only one of my hands was disengaged. With the other I clutched the rope.

At this moment, I remembered my large knife. I drew it out, and scraped at the rock, trying to scoop out a little hole, but I could not succeed, and getting impatient, I raised my hand above my head, meaning to bring down the Norwegian knife with increased power on the rock, when I struck the long, sharp blade against the rope by which I was suspended, and I saw in a moment that I had cut it,—yes, cut it all but a single strand of its thickness.

My mind, happily, did not lose its power of thought. I pulled lustily at the signal string; but then I noticed—and the sight turned me sick—that the whole rope was beginning to untwist! In a moment or two it broke. I frantically clung to the other half of the rope. The men above knew that something was wrong, and pulled me up as rapidly as their strength would allow.

It was a race for life!

Oh, those moments of anxiety! I can never describe them, but I shall remember them to my dying day.

All my life seemed suddenly spread out before me. This day's disobedience especially presented itself in its true colors.

But nearer and nearer came the edge of the cliff. Weaker and weaker grew my hold on the rope, for fear had weakened me. Just as it seemed as if I could hold on no longer, I felt myself seized in no gentle manner by four strong arms, and literally dragged on to solid earth.

After this I remember nothing but just saying or thinking, "Thank God!"

I was unconscious for hours, and this was followed by a slight brain fever. But at last I recovered, and well do I remember the day when I first recognized my father, and was able to make a full confession of my disobedience.—*Youth's Campanion.*

For Preserving Meat.

Secretary Gold gave the following receipts at the Willimantic meeting of the State Board of Agriculture: Beef should not be allowed to freeze. Salting should be deferred until the meat is ripe. The fat of pork should only be salted, the lean should be used for sausage meat. Pack pork in clean barrels on the edge, first scattering on the bottom a few handfuls of salt, then again upon every layer, packing very close, and when all is packed in pour on a brine made by dissolving salt in hot water. Be sure to cover the pork and place a board upon it, and a weight upon the board to keep all in place. When a piece is removed be sure that the remainder is tightly pressed down. For curing hams he used 6 gallons of water, 9 pounds of salt, 3 pounds of sugar, 1 quart of molasses, 4 ounces of saltpetre, 2 ounces of saleratus for 100 pounds of meat. He first covered the hams with salt and let them lie a couple of days, flesh side up, then he packed them close in barrels, and poured upon them the brine above described. For small hams, three weeks would be long enough to stay in the brine, but if large ones, then he would let them remain six weeks. He then takes them out, dries them, but does not allow them to freeze. When properly drained he then smokes them.

CHOW CHOW.—Two heads of cabbage, two heads of cauliflower, one dozen cucumbers, six roots of celery, six peppers, one quart of small white onions, two quarts of green tomatoes; cut into small pieces and boil each vegetable separately until tender, then strain them. Two gallons of vinegar, one-fourth pound of mustard, one-fourth pound of mustard seed, one pot of French mustard, one ounce of cloves, two ounces of turmeric; put the vinegar and spices into a kettle and let them come to a boil; mix the vegetables and pour over the dressing.

INDIA PICKLE.—Take three quarts of vinegar, quarter pound mustard, half ounce of black pepper, one ounce allspice, one ounce turmeric, one ounce of cloves, one ounce of ginger, one ounce cayenne pepper, handful of salt and the same of sugar; boil for twenty minutes. When cold put in the vegetables, cucumbers, onions, cauliflower cut up small, and cover closely. If the liquid should seem thin boil again and add more mustard in three weeks after making.

The Schools.

It is customary at this autumn season, when the schools are re-opening, for the journals to give more or less attention to the subject of education; and this practice, within the last few years, has become so much a matter of course that articles on this topic with difficulty avoid a perfunctory look which is not prepossessing. There is an unpleasant suspicion running along between the lines that the writers are writing from a sense of duty, and not because they really have anything to say. Still it must be admitted that the question of education takes the first rank among the "burning questions" of the day. From year to year it is evidently becoming still more a burning question. And the reason is apparent; the feeling is becoming every day more widely spread and deeply rooted that the old educational methods are out of joint with the times. New methods, the outgrowth of modern ideas, are forcing their way into use. But they had not displaced, nor are they sufficiently matured to be qualified to displace entirely the older methods. The consequence is that the whole field of educational work is in an unsatisfactory condition. There is great activity displayed, but there is no unity of purpose, no settled plan of organization. That the present is an age of transition from an old *regime*, which was thoroughly consistent in its ideas and methods, to a *reigme* the principles and order of which remain to be settled, has long since been shown in various ways. The educational methods of the past have however remained till quite recently undisturbed in their mediæval fortresses. But it is now quite apparent that they have lost their tenacity of resistance, and that new life is breaking through the old foundations. In this country we began by patterning our education after European models, our grammar schools and colleges being imitations in a small way of the English public schools and universities. But this effort on the part of petty and weakly institutions to array themselves in the amplitude of the scholastic robes has only served to make the antiquated fashion of these robes the more conspicuous, and of late years our schools have been anxiously trying to reshape the old garment by cutting off a little here and piecing out a little there. This sense of discomfort with the present condition of educational work for this reforming activity are encouraging signs, but the results are as yet far from satisfactory. It would indeed be fruitless to expect a thoroughly consistent plan of education, co-ordinating and harmonizing the working forces in various fields, until the incubus of old traditions shall have been removed and the scientific spirit of modern thought shall have gained free sway.—*Home Journal.*

The Present Fashion Leaders.

According to the London *World*, Americans are Worth's best customers and American ladies now lead the fashionable world; in fact fill the place in such matters formerly occupied by the French Empress. The editor says: Worth, the Paris dress-maker, laments the republican diversity in dress, if not simplicity, which has come in with the French republic as compared with the days of the empire. Then the Empress or one of her fine ladies used to set the fashion and make it permanent until the fashionable world was all clothed in that style, when another change was made in this regular and almost constitutional way. "If it were not for the United States," our London contemporary goes on to say, "Europe might be without anything to wear. The women of that favored region, finding the throne of fashion vacant, with no prospect of a succession, are characteristically setting up a *regime* of universal suffrage for the choice of skirt and bodice, which may eventually work as well as the old institution. They are Mr. Worth's most valuable customers, and everybody knows that they are about the best dressed women in the world. Of his own countrywomen, we grieve to say, he speaks with a sorrowful shake of the head. Declining prosperity seems to have made them as mean in spirit as they are poor in purse. They crib his patterns by the ingenious processes of ordering dresses, keeping them long enough to get copies made by the cheap dressmakers at home, and then sending them back on pretense that they do not fit; or, if they keep them altogether, it is only to wear them out long before paying the bill—in fact, to reduce themselves to a state of moral shabbiness which is far more distressing to their dressmaker than any blemish of the kind in their outer casing."

GIRLS IN NEW ENGLAND.—Never in the past twenty years has there been such a scarcity of girls for general housework in North Adams, Mass., as at the present time. The local intelligence bureau is overrun with applications for domestics, and is unable to supply the demand, though the highest wages have been offered. This is in a great measure owing to the mills and shoe shops taking off the best girls, who prefer factory work to general housework, because of the larger wages they are enabled to earn. In Sampson's shoe shop there are girls who average $40 per month, and in some of the other shops they can do equally as well. Pittsfield is similarly troubled, and in this latter town some of the women who work in the silk factory on piece work earn as high as $15 and $20 per week. In fact, at the present time women there can earn more than men, and are in greater demand, though manual labor is worth $1.28 per day this season, against $1 last year.

THE GRAZING BELT.—The present cattle grazing belt of the United States (wild lands) is said to be about 2,000 miles in length and 350 in width. It stretches from the Rio Grande to Manitoba. In the extreme Southern and Northern portion it is is neither highly elevated nor particularly dry, but for the greater portion of it lies along the surface of high table lands. It is stated that the cost of raising a four year-old steer, which will sell at the depots at an average of $30, will not exceed $3.50. The increase is about 30 per cent a year. It requires, however, a round sum of money to successfully start the business of cattle raising, which is gradually falling into the hands of large drovers.

The Philadelphia *Chronicle-Herald* says that Dr. Tanner's stomach has reopened for the fall and winter season.

Baffling Office-Seekers.

Fifty-two years ago, just after Gen. Jackson had been elected President, the Washington *Telegraph* said, "He will reward his friends and punish his enemies." Four years later, William L. Marcy proclaimed, in the United States Senate, the rule that "to the victors belong the spoils of the enemy."

The idea expressed in these two utterances has ever since been rooted in American politics. It will take much hard work to eradicate it. Some day, however, the people will see that the business of the Government has nothing to do with its political policy. Then we shall have a Civil Service Reform which will run public business as a merchant runs his store or a manufacturer his factory.

Until that day, Senators and Representatives will look upon the civil patronage as belonging to their "perquisites." And the most perplexing duty of the Secretaries of Departments will be, as it ever has been, the distribution of offices among claimants.

There is a chronic battle between heads of departments and Congressmen. One result of this continual contest has been that a certain number of employes has been allotted to each Congressional district. But a Representative's constituents compel him to be an incessant beggar. He is generally asking for more than his share.

When the late Senator Chandler accepted the Interior Secretaryship, knowing what was coming, he prepared for the battle. He armed himself with a memorandum book, containing the number of clerks in his department from each Congressional district—and waited the hourly assault.

As soon as a Congressman asked for the appointment of some constituent to a clerkship, Mr. Chandler would consult his memorandum-book. If it showed that Congressional district to have received its allotted appointments, as was usually the case, the Secretary would reply:

"You see your quota is full; but that don't matter; pick out any man you want me to remove and I'll put yor man in his place at once."

"But," the cautious Congressman would reply, "I can't do that. If I ask you to turn out any of these men, I shall get myself into hot water."

"You don't mean to say," the Secretary would ask, banteringly, "that you're asking me to get myself in hot water for you?"

Few members of Congress were so stupid as not to see the point. They bowed themselves out, disappointed, of course, but amused at the shrewdness of the politician who did not propose to burn his fingers by pulling their chestnuts out of the fire.

Night in the Moon.

At last, however, night sets in. Grateful it comes after the sun has gathered up his smiling rays and gone down to his rest. All at once we are plunging into comparative obscurity; for again there is no twilight to stay the step of departing day. At one stride comes the dark. But, looking up into the sky, we behold a vast orb which pours down a milder and more beneficent splendor than the great lord of the system. It is such a moon that we terrestrials cannot boast; for it is not less than thirteen times as large and luminous as our own. There it hangs in the firmament, without apparent change of place, as if "fixed in its everlasting seat." But not without a change of surface. For this great globe is a painted panorama, and turning around majestically on its axis, presents its oceans and continents in grand succession. As Europe and Africa, locking the Mediterranean in their embrace, roll away to the right, the stormy Atlantic offers its waters to view, then the two America's, with their huge forests and vast prairies, pass under inspection. Then the great basin of the Pacific, lit up with island fires, meets the gazer's eye, and as this glides over the scene the eastern rim of Asia, the upper portion of Australia sails into sight. The Indian ocean, and afterwards the Arabian Sea, spread themselves out in their subdued splendor, and thus, in four and twenty hours, "the great rotundity we tread," turns his pictured countenance to the moon and grandly repays the listening lunarians by repeating, to the best of his ability, the story of his birth. Nor is the sky less marvelous in another respect, for the absence of any atmospheric diffusion of light permits the constellations to shine out with a distinctness which is never paralleled on earth. They glitter like diamond points set in a firmament of ebony. Stars and clusters which we never see by the naked eye flock into view and crowd the lunar heavens.—*British Quarterly.*

The Question of Food.

Fish as food, for all classes, weight for weight, has very nearly as much solid nutriment as butchers' meat, game or poultry; which, containing a substance called iodine, which is not found in land animals, it has a tendency to correct a scrofulous and consumptive habit. Fishermen, who naturally live largely on fish, are especially strong, healthy and prolific. In no class are there found larger families, handsomer women, and greater exemptions from human maladies. To what extent these results follow a fish diet is yet a matter of conjecture. But iodine is the universal remedy up to this time for scrofulus diseases. Meats contain the most nitrogen; the nitrogenous portions of our food make flesh, and go to supply the wear and tear, and wastes of the body; these are ultimately passed from the system in urine. If more nitrogenous food is eaten than is needed to supply these wastes, nature converts it more rapidly into living tissues, which are, with corresponding rapidity, broken down and converted into urine. This is when the food is digested; but when so much is eaten that it cannot be digested, nature takes alarm, as it were, and endeavors to remedy the trouble in one of three ways. The stomach rebels and casts it off in disgust by vomiting; it is worked out of the system by an attack of diarrhœa, or the human beast is made so uncomfortable generally that he can't be still; if he goes to bed, he tosses and tumbles half the night; if he don't go to bed, he is taken with the fidgets and can't be easy in one position for half a minute at a time, so that in one way and another, he is compelled to do an amount of muscular effort necessary to work off the surplus; and as a further punishment, his appetite is more or less destroyed for several meals afterward. Little or no nitrogen is poured off with the perspiration, breathing or *feces*.

A Mysterious People.

Among the results that had been hoped for from the Afghan war was an accurate knowledge of Kafirstan, the land of mystery, which lies within the late kingom of the Ameers. Military operations, however, have not brought us within reach of "the black clad people," as the Kafirs are called, or brought any of them into our camp, so the campaign bids fair to end, leaving this truly wonderful country quite unexplored. Dardistan, close by, is also a place of marvels, and its folk lore would add to Grimm and Anderson a chapter about bear kings and the Harginn such as would rival any of the legends of the Hartz Mountains or Tautiegis. Kafirstan is even more interesting than its neighbor, for it is not only in its fables and myths that this cloud land is so delightfully mysterious, but in every detail of the life and manners, the looks, dress, food, religion and customs of the people that inhabit it. Who are the Kafirs and where is their country? If the questions were asked of an Afghan of Cabul, he would probably answer that they are infidel dogs who live "to the north" of his city, and that their women and children are of such surpassing beauty that the agents of rich citizens are always on the lookout for a purchase. The size of their country no one knows exactly, but "the love herb" grows there—a valuable plant indeed, for whoever possesses it can command the affection of any he pleases—and gold of a very pale color, but pure gold nevertheless, is found in their fields with the maize. They eat little grain, however, for the Kafirs live on cheese and curds, meat and fruits, chiefly on the last, which grow wild all over their hills, and their orchards are wonderful. They have no earth in their country to spare, so the "black clad" build their houses of cakes of cow dung and sand mixed together; but water they have in abundance, since every hill is divided from the next by a stream, which the people cross by swinging bridges made of creepers. They kill every Mussulman they find within their border, and drink his blood; indeed, some of the Kafirs are cannibals. Such in effect would probably be the total amount of an Afghan's knowledge of this large body of his fellow countrymen, for Kafirstan, partly from its sinister traditions and the memory of its traditional blood feud with Islam, and partly from the undoubted vindictiveness of the people toward Mohammedans, is a sealed book to the East. A tribe of mountaineers, known as the Nemeha Moslems, who, to suit circumstances and to accomodate themselves to local fashion in religion, are only true believers on the Mohammedan side of the frontier, and spit at the name of Allah on the Kafir side, act as a means of communication between the "black clad" and their neighbors, and were it not for them it is probable that the Kafirs would never be able to hold any intercourse with the outer world at all.

If the East itself is so ignorant of this remarkable race, and if their next neighbors and reputed kinsmen, the Dards, really know nothing about them, it is not surprising that in the West the Kafir of Afghanistan should be a complete mystery. Who are they? Some say they are Arabs, while others believe them to be Greeks. Nor, remembering how Alexander sowed colonies along the roadside as he went to and returned from India, is such a theory untenable, especially as some of the Mohammedan tribes, once Kafirs, claim European descent. The Kafirs themselves—the Siah Posh, or "black clad," from their wearing black sheepskin coats with the hairy side outward—can not or will not explain their own origin, for the few who have been "caught" at intervals by inquisitive Englishmen have only made matters worse by cheerfully accepting for themselves any lineage that happened to be suggested—Arab, Hebrew or Hellene. Their language—Kalasha—would, it might have been supposed, have given a clue; but here again a difficulty arises, for the Kafirs in communicating with their neighbors use a mongrel tongue, of which the vocabulary, as far as it is yet compiled, defies any important philological inferences being drawn from it, through its admixture of several dialects—Persian, Pashtoo, Hindi and Sanskrit—in varying proportions, with a large percentage of words and idioms to which no Eastern vernacular offers any analogy. From time to time Oriental scholars have given their attention to this ethnological mystery, and notably Burnes, Wolfe, Vigne and Bellew, though without any conclusive results; but Dr. Leitner, of Lahore, has now contributed a further installment of a vocabulary compiled from the lips of Kafirs—two of them being prisoners captured by the Maharajah of Cashmere in his war with the tribes beyond the Indus, in 1866—which promises to lay the foundation of something like a sound knowledge of the linguistic eccentricities peculiar to these unknown folk. He himself, however, has not as yet any pronounced opinion upon their origin.

The people, as we have said, hate the Mohammedans with a surpassing fervor, not only from traditionary feuds, but because to this day the Afghans and others carry on a systematic brigandage upon their frontiers, for the purpose of stealing their women and children, who are then sold to the wealthy men of Cabul or Badakshan, Swat, Bajour and Chitral. On the other hand, they are kindly disposed toward Hindus, and are quite ready to accept the Englishmen as friends. Native travelers who have visited them have come away delighted with their genial hospitality, and struck with their activity of temperament, intelligence, and singularly high standard of morality and ethics. That the Kafirs are brave needs no telling, for they have retained their isolated independence in spite of every effort of every conqueror from Timour downward, and the list of their persecutors has been well nigh continuous for several centuries, every Mohammedan chief in turn ambitious of becoming a "Ghazi," having at one time or another turned his arm against this infidel colony. In contradiction to some of the compliments that have been paid them, it is stated, and with much truth, against the Kafirs, that they are but little, if at all, better than their neighbors in many respects; that their beautiful women do all the hard work of life, while their lords pass their days in singing and drinking and wishing ill to Islam; that they are cruel and treacherous to their Mohammedan neighbors; that their whole social life, its honors and ceremonies, turns upon the slaughter of Mohammedans, and that they worship idols. Apart, however, from their religion, which is no worse than many others, and their hatred of the Moslem, the Kafirs can fairly challenge our sympathy for their bravery and their personal resemblance to European races, while interest is stimulated by the little knowledge we already possess of this supposed remnant of Alexander's army—this fair-eyed people, who claim the Englishman, the detested Feringhi of their neighbors, as a "brother by blood." They alone share with us in all Asia the name, more odious than any other in the Moslem East, of "Kafir." This in itself suffices to make us hope that their secret will be cleared up before the savage encroachments of surrounding tribes annihilate the race of brave men and blue-eyed women "of the North."—*London Times.*

Flora Macdonald.

Most readers are familiar with the story of Flora Macdonald's heroic rescue of Prince Charles Edward, but there are few who associate her with our Revolutionary War. The following extract is from Amelia E. Barr's interesting article entitled "A Romance of the Hebrides," in *Harper's Magazine*:

On her return to Skye she was married to young Macdonald of Kingsburgh, and on the death of his father became the lady of Kingsburgh. But the estate was greatly impoverished by war, fines, and unstinted hospitality, and when all hopes of the Stuarts' return had to be abandoned, Flora and her husband resolved to emigrate to the Carolinas. It was at this time they had a visit from Dr. Johnson, and it is very amusing to find Flora writing to a friend two weeks before it, saying, "I am expecting from the mainland Mr. Boswell, and one Mr. Johnson, a gay young English buck, with him."

The Macdonalds settled near Halifax, in North Carolina, and seem to have been regarded as the head of a large Scotch emigration scattered around that vicinity. Unfortunately the Revolutionary war broke out before they had become attached to their new home, and Macdonald, who had given his allegiance to the house of Hanover when Charles's cause became dead and hopeless, transferred with it the rigid loyalty that had been so marked a characteristic of his race. A soldier of a long line of soldiers, and an intense partisan of loyalty, he was quite unable to sympathize with republican ideas, or see any reason in popular rights.

He raised first the royal or Tory standard in the Carolinas, and, it is said was urged into active warfare by his wife. A regiment of Highlanders, known as the Eighty-fourth, was formed Flora's husband being its colonel, and her eldest son, a lad of sixteen, one of its captains. The first fight between it and the colonists took place at Moore's Creek, February 27, 1776. Early at daybreak the shrill notes of the bagpipes called the Highlandmen to battle, but Macdonald was seriously ill, and had to depute the command to Macleod and Campbell. Both were killed at the very first onset, and the battle—which was the initial one of the Revolution in North Carolina—was a brilliant victory for the colonists under Generals Moore and Caswell.

After the battle of Moore's Creek, Flora's husband remained some time a prisoner in Halifax jail, and on his release served with his regiment in Canada. During these years Flora endured many hardships, and at the close of the war General Macdonald retired on half pay and they returned to their home in the barren, cloudy mountains of Skye.

Their homeward journey was not uneventful. They were attacked by a French privateer, and a severe conflict took place. Flora remained on deck during the whole battle, succoring and stimulating the sailors by her heroic speeches and behavior. Her foot slipped in the blood which covered the deck, and she fell and broke her arm; but not even this calamity induced her to leave the scene until satisfied that her services were no longer needed.

She rejoiced greatly to be once again in the wild desolate freedom of the Hebrides, and she never more left them. As a wife she had shared all her husband's dangers and labors; as a mother she strove with a passionate earnestness to make her five sons worthy of their illustrious name. Every one of them became soldiers. Charles, the eldest, was a captain in the Queen's Rangers. "There lies the most finished gentleman of my family and name," said Lord Macdonald, when he saw him lowered into the grave. Alexander, also an officer, was lost at sea. The third son, Ronald, famous for his handsome person and elegant manners, had a professional character equal to his personal one, and was a captain of marines; James was an officer in the British Legion; and John, the youngest, rose to the rank of lieutenant-colonel.

Flora retained to the last her beauty, her vivacity, and her spirit. She died on the 5th of March, 1790, at the age of seventy years. Her winding sheet was actually one of those in which Prince Charles had slept at Kingsburgh.

Too Much for Him.

Mr. Setemup came down stairs to a ten o'clock breakfast with a vacant countenance and a backward tendency in his hair that made his two eyes ache. He sat down at the table, and, picking up his knife and fork, glared in uneasy wonder at something in the platter before him. It had evidently been fried in butter and was intended for food. Mr. Setemup harpooned it with his fork and lifted it up bodily, gazing at it with ever increasing wonder. "What under the sun," he exclaimed at last "is this thing?" "Well," replied his patient wife, with just a shadow of a sigh, "it looks like your new soft felt hat, and that is what I thought it was, but you pulled it out of your pocket when you came home this morning and said it was a nice porter-house steak and you wanted it broiled for breakfast. You needn't give me any of it; I'm not hungry." And Mr. Setemup, who was just wild to know what else he said when he came home, and what time it was, for the life of him he didn't dare to ask.—*Hawkeye.*

Philadelphia is said to have about 104,000 pupils in her public schools. It is asserted that there are not enough teachers; Council forgetting that the school population is increasing and expecting the Board to work with the same appropriations as were made several years ago.

A word with business men—Settle.

Hawk-Eyetems.

The Chicago *Times* is confident that the complaint of shop girls is one of long standing.

The Elmira *Advertiser* says to beware of the man who tells of catching a thirty-pound salmon.

It's said that raw onion improves the voice. "It's smellering to the organ," as Mr. Wegg was wont to remark.

When the reporter announces the arrival of "Mr. Tom Johnson, Henry Clanering, Billy Bent, Hi Jackson and Mr. T. H. Baragin and wives," it may mean all right, but it sounds awfully rough on Baragin and wives.

A fashion magazine wants to know "why the young men do not marry?" Maybe it's because the girls haven't asked them. Mighty bashful set of young men, this generation, Mrs. Grundy. Powerful bashful.

It is one of the most painful spectacles that can be witnessed, to see William Vanderbilt emptying the pockets of all his old vests before he starts down town in the morning, in the trembling hope of raking out enough cents to pay his street-car fare.

After all the mean things that have been said about the women and bald-headed married men, the last census shows nearly two-thirds of the bald-headed men in America are old bachelors. How do we know it does? Well, we'd just like to see you prove that it doesn't.

One man from New York, who has been summering in New Brunswick, comes home with the proud record of having taken 2,652 fish this season on his little hook and line. We haven't had time to do a great deal of fishing this summer, but in the few odd moments we had to spare we have caught just 2,653. A word in your ear, my son; it isn't the way you fish, but the way you count, that makes up your record.

An unknown exchange tells this good story: They stopped, looked and commented upon his being drunk or asleep. Finally one said: "O come along, can't you see the fellow's drunk?" Up came the head of the drowsy individual, and his eyes half closed, leered at the man who had just spoken, as he answered with a big oath: "Yes, I'm-er-drunk, but I can-er-get over that. You're a d—d (hic) fool, and you'll never (hic) get over that."

George Peck, of Milwaukee, went to Chicago during the conclave, and fell in love with the Sir Knights' hats. He says "next to the bear-skin hat of a drum-major the chapeau of a Knight Templar is the grandest head-gear in the world. It is made after the pattern of an inverted coal-scuttle that has been sat down on sidewise by a fat man, and the top of it is covered with spring millinery. A commandery looks as though a millinery shop had exploded."

Mr. McElroy came into the sanctum yesterday morning and engaged in conversation (which, by interpretation is, got to talking) about religion. "Do you believe," he asked, "that Buddhamism is on the increase?" And we were obliged to confess that it always was on the alarmingest kind ot an increase in this country during election campaigns, especially in the Presidential years. And when he went to the caucus he found that we were, as we always are, correct.

"Can't you keep a secret?" said Mr. Middlerib, impressively, looking at his wife. "Indeed I can," she exclaimed eagerly, running across the room that she might cling to the lappels of his coat while she listened. "Well," said the brutal man, "you can do a great deal more than I can, then. I never could remember one long enough to tell it." She didn't say a word, but all through his breakfast that morning he kept wondering why the sugar tasted so much of salt, and how under the sun his steak got so full of sand. But he knew enough, or at least he thought he knew enough, not to ask.

Rev. Mr. Genuflux fell down stairs last Sunday morning, with a flower-vase in one hand, a pitcher of water in the other, a lamp globe under his arm, and a china saucer tucked in his coat-pocket. He was trying to carry all these things down stairs and he succeeded. But when he got them to the bottom and his anxious wife screamed from the head of the stairs to know if he had broken anything, he took an account of stock and calmly reported that he believed "he had broken everything but the Sabbath." "The only thing," petulently commented his careful and economical wife, "that we could afford to break."

"Why," thundered an impassioned orator at a temperance mass-meeting, "in only one year, in twelve short months, the people of the United States drank 27,867,915 gallons of beer and 7,853,291 gallons of whisky! How much of that hideous aggregate did you drink?" he shrieked, glaring aroound at the respectable vice-presidents on the platform. And in the impressive pause that followed, the corresponding secretary arose and said that with the exception of the tonic drops she was compelled to take before breakfast and the anti-malarial bitters that Dr. Bolus prescribed for her, and a little pale ale for her digestion and a pint of beer at night which she couldn't close an eye in sleep without it, and maybe an occasional drop of brandy for the neuralagy, she had not tasted a drop of spiritual or ferventuous liquids since she joined the society. And a great hush fell upon the meeting, like the voice of a man who has just been asked for the loan of ten dollars.

Got the funniest letter the other day from Lee & Shepard, of Boston. Wrote them to send us a hand-book of winter resorts, didn't care whose or what it was, so it filled the bill. In reply received a package of books about the size of a Sunday-school library with the following letter from the great publishers:

"Your request for a book of 'Winter Resorts' is received and we send you a few to select from. Being a little doubtful as to what constitutes a winter resort from the fact that different people seek different places at that time, we have given you a wide range to select from. We send Farrar's 'Moosehead and Rangely Lakes' for the reason that the Penobscot Indians consider them a good winter resort. The 'Guide to the White Mountains,' because the United States signal service considers them one of their best winter resorts, and have a nice place fitted up for that purpose in Mt. Washington. 'Adrift in the Ice Fields' we send you because the polar bears and some of the Esquimaux Indians resort there every winter. New England is always a good winter resort, Boston especially when east winds are prevalent."

Personal.

Joseph Cook is gone to Europe.

John B. Gough is still on the lecturing platform.

Mr. Eugene Schuyler has left Rome for Bucharest, where he has been appointed Charge d'Affaires.

Mayor Cooper, of New York, has vetoed the cat-killing ordinance. He will not be made a cat's paw of.

Benjamin C. Osborne, of Peabody, Mass., eighty-four years old, walked a mile in fourteen minutes, last week, on a wager.

Some wicked paper, hearing that Tanner will lecture, remarked that it was to be regretted that he did not die during the fast.

Dr. Mary Walker is among the White Mountains, where her costume is shown to be eminently adapted to the climb it.—[New York Graphic.

Archbishop Gibbons, (Roman Catholic) of Baltimore, was once a boy in a grocery store in New Orleans, where he was known as Jimmy Gibbons.

The Rev. Mr. Spurgeon is made quite happy by the recent receipt of a legacy of $200,000 for the benefit of his Pastor's College, and $125,000 for his Orphanage.

Prof. Swing, of Chicago, can't abide Joseph Cook, of Boston. Yet Joseph is a stronger man than David. The latter only represents pork, while the former represents pork and beans.

Bishop Whipple, of Minnesota, who is known as a sort of apostle to the Indians, recently consecrated at Leech Lake the Indian church of the Good Shepherd. A crowded congregation of Indians was present. The church was the gift of the late Miss Josie Smith, of New York, who left a bequest to build the church. Thirty-eight Indians were confirmed by the bishop.

Mr. Frederick Douglass recently addressed a large audience at Pendleton, Indiana. On the platform were seated several Indianians who had seen him mobbed and left for dead on that very spot thirty-seven years ago. The woman who dressed his wounds after the mob had left him was among them. As Mr. Douglass referred eloquently to those events there was scarcely a dry eye in the crowd.

Even the philosophers sometimes have the laugh turned on them. Not long since, in the presence of Herbert Spencer, a little boy said, "What an awful lot of crows!" The philosopher corrected the youth by saying, "I have yet to learn, little master, that there is anything to inspire awe in such a bird as the crow." For once the author of first principles had met his match. The boy replied: "But I didn't say there was. I didn't say, what a lot of awful crows! but, what an awful lot of crows!" Sound for the boy.

Mrs. Margaret Rowan, niece of the late Archbishop Hughes, of New York, died on Long Island recently. She was a woman of extraordinary nerve power. After the battle of Fredericksburg, she sought among the slain for the body of her brother, who belonged to the Sixty-ninth Regiment, and found his body beneath the historic stone wall, riddled with bullets. She had his remains conveyed to Hagerstown and buried. On the battlefield of Antietam, she held another brother in her arms while the surgeon amputated his shattered arm. This brother also died and was buried at Hagerstown.

Wise Words.

The flame of sorrow burns up some hearts, while others it purifies.

It is perfectly natural that a man should see his mistake after he has made it.

There is a right way and a wrong way of rubbing a man's mind, as well as a cat's back.

We promise according to our hopes, but perform according to our fears.—[Rochefoucauld.

Kindness is stowed away in the heart, like rose leaves in a drawer, to sweeten every object around.

It is the tiny streamlet that is kept in a splutter, by a stick thrust into its waters by a willful boy.

Here is a good question for a man to ask himself as he reviews his past life: "Have I written in the snow?"

Our differences should be like mortar which separates the bricks that it binds together.—[Boston Transcript.

Never does a man portray his own character so vividly as in his manner of portraying another's.—[Richter.

Love of truth shows itself in discovering and appreciating what is good wherever it may exist.—[Goethe.

Those who give not till they die, show that they would not then if they could keep it any longer.—[Hall.

Human nature is so constituted that all see and judge better in the affairs of others than in their own.—[Terence.

The seat of knowledge is in the head; of wisdom, in the heart. We are sure to judge wrong if we do not feel right. —[Hazlett.

Indolence grows on us with sufferance. It begins by tying us with silken threads, and ends by fettering us with cart-ropes.

By holding a very little misery quite close to our eyes, we entirely lose sight of a great deal of comfort beyond which might be taken.

Reason is the glory of human nature, and one of the chief eminences whereby we are raised above the beasts of this lower world.—[Watts.

Let wickedness escape as it may at the bar, it never fails of doing justice upon itself; for every guilty person is his own hangman.—[Seneca.

If a man empties his purse into his head, no man can take it away from him. An investment in knowledge always pays the best interest.—[Franklin.

At its rising and its setting the sun makes deepest shadows, so at the beginning and towards the close, the careers of great men are most darkened by the neglect or aspersion of the world.

There is no man who has so little spare time as the one who is thoroughly idle. Idling is of itself a business which finds even all the waking hours of the day not quite sufficient for its needs.—[Springfield Republican.

A man does not always pass in the world for what is his real intrinsic value. Sometimes, in the mint of public opinion, a hundred cents' worth of man gets only the stamp of a dime; and ten cents' worth is made to appear a dollar.—[Springfield Republican.

The Village Hotel Veranda.

After supper we march into the office in Indian file, arm ourselves with popular toothpicks, and then all march out and take seats on the hotel veranda and hold a convention. If you have never taken part in one of these gatherings on the veranda of a village hotel you have missed a good thing. The audience includes every phase of human nature a philosopher could wish for, including the liar. I do not mean the cold-blooded, malicious liars, but the liar who is determined to make time pass pleasantly to all listeners. I have always appreciated and defended this class of men.

The discussion usually opens between the village blacksmith and a farmer, and it starts on the weather.

The blacksmith asserts that we have had too much rain. The farmer can't agree. The undertaker, who used to farm it, then joins in with the remark that he has seen seasons when we had more rain, and seasons when we didn't have as much. This calls out the shoemaker, who can remember one year when it didn't rain from the 20th of March to the 1st of October. While he is trying to remember what year it was, the cooper tilts back his chair and asserts that he can distinctly recall a year in which it rained every day from the 1st of May to the middle of November. He can remember it all the more distinctly because his father believed that a second deluge was coming, and spent two months trying to make a water-tight Noah's ark of the horse-barn. He can't tell the exact year without footing it a distance of six miles to examine some old documents, but rather than have his word disputed he would willingly go to that trouble. No one doubts him, however, and he sits down to give room to the man whose 3-year old colt has been impaled on a fence-stake, and who wants a cure for the wound. Here follows a discussion on horses, lasting fifteen minutes, and it is about to cross the line and take up mules when an old man spits over the heads of three boys in line and says:

"I don't know much about hosses, but if I had one, and he should drive a fence-stake clear through him, I believe I should grease the stake and pick off the slivers before I pulled it out! I tell ye, horses can't stand everything, no more'n a man can."

Whatever new discussion might be created by this bold assertion is barred by the appearance of a villager who made the trip to California in overland days. No one knows just how much money he brought back. The estimate runs all the way from two shillings to $20,000, but he is discreetly silent as to the exact amount. There is one thing certain, however. He killed upwards of fifty Indians, a dozen grizzly bears, and over a hundred buffaloes while he was gone, and that settles the question of his being entitled to command the parade on the Fourth of July. A move is about to be made to draw him out on wild Western scenes, when somebody suddenly recollects that old Uncle Jerry is lying at the point of death. Everybody seems to feel bad for a moment, and then it is remembered how he made his wife go barefooted in winter, lent money at fourteen per cent, and whipped a yoke of steers to death, and the tide slowly turns. There is one question, however, on which all are agreed. Uncle Jerry, during his palmy days, once shouldered a barrel of cider and carried it forty rods.

"Yes, and I seed him do it," sighs the old man behind me. "Fact of it was, it was all on my account, and I beat him pretty bad. I was up to Fullers's cider-mill arter a barrel of the sweet, when Uncle Jerry came along with a bouncing 3-year-old steer. We got to bantering, and we finally agreed that if I could lift his steer I was to have him, and he was to have the cider if he could shoulder it. I don't keer to brag around now in my old age, but I think I lifted that steer without even growin' red in the face. Uncle Jerry turned as white as a sheet, and I thought he'd faint away, but he stuck to his word and I took the steer hum. He got a heap o'credit all over the county for liftin' that cider, and never let on that I lifted the steer, and that's one thing I've kinder laid up agin the old man."

It now comes my turn to lie, and I do my level best on a whaling adventure. Then the next man lies about the number of crows he saw in Kansas, and so we go until it is sharp 10 o'clock and the mosquitoes begin to hunger for evening lunch. Then we bid each other good-night and separate to meet and lie again. I never had such a good time in my life.—M. QUAD, in *Detroit Press*.

Louis XI.'s Mariolatry.

There is something touching even now in the tender, the almost passionate, devotion of this stern and powerful king to the Virgin Mary. He made her a duchess, and also a colonel of his army! It may excite a smile now, but it was all done in perfect good faith by him. For some reason, which I have not seen explained, his special devotion was to the Holy Virgin of Emburn, in the High Alps. He had a small image of that figure made, and wore it in his hat; and whenever he had a leisure moment he fell upon his knees before it; and was almost ecstatic in his devotions. He also had a grand enthusiasm for our Lady of Clery, and set her image also in his hat. This latter image I have seen on the high altar at Clery—a small out-of-the-way village about ten miles from Orleans. There is something peculiar about it. It is a very ancient and a very dark and rosy doll, rather better-looking than the majority of such images. This Clery Virgin has no arms, and supports no babe, though the infant face is painted on her breast. Her dress is also curious, coming from the neck to the altar in such a fashion as to make the image look like a wide-based cone of blue gold-trimmed satin, with her head appearing as the apex. This was the figure that Louis oftenest went to worship, and at whose feet he desired to be buried.—M. D. CONWAY, in *Harper's*.

I will still abide by the truth in my converse and intercourse with my friends, whether I am so brought nearer to or removed farther from them. I shall not be the less your friend for answering you truly, though coldly. Even the estrangement of friends is a fact to be serenely contemplated, as in the course of nature. It is no use to lie, either by word or action. Is not the everlasting truth agreeable to you? —THOREAU.

Grass Widows.

What a different meaning from the original one many words acquire by common use. Grass widow is one of these. It is generally employed now in this country to signify a woman whose husband has left her from incompatibility, or for more tangible cause, and who, though not divorced, has no intent to live with her again. Long ago a grass widow was an unmarried woman, who has had a child, and sometimes that word is so applied here. In Europe it means simply a wife who is temporarily separated from her husband for any reason whatever, but without any disharmony or idea of reproach. In England a woman whose husband is in India or Australia is spoken of, without disrespect, as a grass widow; so is a French wife whose natural protector is in Algeria or the Isle de Bourbon, although in Great Britain the expression is also understood in the American sense. Grass widow is really a corruption of grace widow (the French say *veuve par grace*) a widow by grace of favor, and was specially used in reference to the wives of the Crusaders, who were left at home while their absurdly enthusiastic lieges fought against infidels in Palestine and often staid away so long that their spouses sought consolation and found it only too readily. During the gold fever in California, many men went to the Pacific coast at a venture, putting their families to board in the States while they hunted for the precious metal or pursued whatever course circumstances determined. This the gold-seekers called putting his wife out to grass, in allusion to putting a horse to grass when not wanted or unfitted to work. The term grass widow steadily extends its application. It means to-day on this side the water, any woman legally or virtually married whose actually, ostensible, or nominal husband is permanently absent. A wife temporarily separated from her husband, however fond of, or sympathetic with, one another they may be, is also a grass widow. But wives at Long Branch, Saratoga, or Newport during the season, while their husbands are attending to business in Wall or William or South street, would not feel flattered at such a designation, nor would the wives who spend so much time abroad, relinquishing their marital partners with little regret on either side. Grass widow has become so associated with approbrium that it is not likely to be employed in its European import. The grass widow is, in some sort, a product of the metropolis. She abounds here. She has hundreds of representatives, all of whom claim to have husbands somewhere—several of them, often—though they cannot for their life tell where they are, nor do they, indeed, care to know.—*N. Y. Times.*

A Bit of Ribbon.

The death of Lord Stratford de Redcliffe placed at Mr. Gladstone's disposal the much-coveted blue ribbon. The number of Knights of the Garter royalty excepted, is twenty-five. In the earlier days of the order most of the Knights were commoners, and it was not until the time of James I. that the order became almost exclusively reserved for the peerage. Since the reign of George I. it has rarely been given for personal merit, but has been employed as an incentive to, and reward for, the support of the government by influential peers. Pitt brought down on himself acrimonious comment by its bestowal on Lord Abercorn, whom he had already promoted from a Scotch Earldom to an English Marquisate, and there were those who did not hesitate to assert that he was under pecuniary obligations to the Marquis. There was not, however, the slightest ground for such charge. Pitt refused it for himself, but accepted it for his dull brother, the second and last Earl of Chatham. Since 1700 it has not been worn by more than three or four members of the House of Commons. Walpole had it, Peel refused it, Palmerston accepted it, Lord Melbourne, albeit Prime Minister, and a member of the House of Lords, would not have it. "Why should I bribe myself?" he is asserted to have said anent it. The present senior Knight is the Duke of Buccleuch, and the next Duke of Abercorn, to whom, it was allotted, it would be difficult to say why, when he was a very young and absolutely undistinguished man. The present Earl of Portsmouth enjoys the enviable distinction of having declined it. He told Mr. Gladstone that, having filled no public office, he did not deem himself entitled to the distinction.

ALIKE.—The following reminds us of two twin schoolmates, many years ago, whose resemblance was the cause of many amusing mistakes. When one of them was reported for any misdemeanor, the principal never knew which to punish.

The twin daughters of John Ramsey of Lexington, Ky., are so accurately alike as to puzzle even their parents in determining their identity. Not only are their features exactly alike, but they are the same size, same height, same figure, and same weight to within half a pound.

They are now in their eleventh year, have never been sick, nor separated for any length of time, are in the same classes, study from one book, are both remarkably sprightly, quite handsome, and each devoted to the other.

The most remarkable feature in the case is that they have never had the slightest variation in weight from birth to the present time. They are named Mary and Martha.

Perhaps one of the causes, says John Albee, why men have never yet propounded nor reached an adequate or permanent philosophical system, has been because few women have had any interest or share in that pursuit. * * Why, if men and women must be united in everything else perfectly to complete their several destinies, is it not likely that such studies as philosophy ought to be pursued conjointly by them? For is it not probable that some things are revealed to women, of which men must be ignorant and in need? Our forefathers in the woods of Germany thought so, and named it prescience.

Dona Ana Rafaels, a very rich Cuban lady, is at Saratoga, and she makes all the men want to go to Cuba. Several are already bound to have Ana.—*Boston Post.*

Reading maketh a full man, conference a ready man and writing an exact man.

Mistakes.

Throughout life inevitable mistakes beset our steps, ever becoming stumbling-blocks in our path, and leaving behind them bitter regrets for the follies and delusions under which we have acted. Well, indeed, if 'tis only the mistake of a "glove or ribbon;" that can easily be remedied, you would say, and is not worth a frown. But perchance, upon that very day, other troubles have been encountered, the last straw making the burden too heavy —for the ribbon may be unsuited to *our* complexion, and the very tint that *somebody else* has selected; and *she*, with her pearly brow and rose-tinted cheek, will resemble one of Venus's loves, and *we*, by contrast, an Ethiop. Oh, then, it "goes amiss" with a vengeance. And do we not remember how the rain once poured down when the sun should have shone?—to the detriment of our latest agony in summer fashions; destroying the thoughtful study, the hope and pride, of many an over-anxious hour. Did we mistake in rashly trusting to those gleams of sunshine, so fitful yet so brilliant, in defiance of the weather-prophet's warnings?—or was St. Swithin determined to assist his prerogative? But so it is, always, "that or this;" though, had we our past years to live again, how many of those errors would be rectified —what opportunities grasped that were suffered to flit by unheeded—what good suggestions acted upon, and the wild impulses which have beguiled so many from the hard, straightforward path of duty, carefully shunned! Ah, those impulses—each a mistake—how prone they are to mislead us in early life! We pluck a handful of what we believe fair, bright flowers, and lo! fading in our hands, they are merely poor scentless weeds. We shut up the sweet song-bird in a gilded prison, that we may all day listen to his wild wood notes; then he sings no more, but pines and dies. A few years later bring no greater wisdom; for allured by false glare and hollow speciousness, we gather to our hearts the worldling and the worthless, casting from us the loyal and the true. Perhaps, too, some day may come the last line of our little stanza, and with it the mistake of all. Another's lover should have been our own! What follows but the heartache?—or it may be the heartbreak, also. Let fall the curtain, for so ends life's drama!

To Husbands.

Always complain of being tired, and remember that nobody else gets tired.

Your wife should have everything in readiness for you, but you should not do anything for her.

When your wife asks for money, give her a nickel, ask her what she wants with it, and when she tells you, ask her if she can't do without it. Then go down town and spend ten times the amount for cigars, for they are necessary.

Go down town of an evening, stand around on the street corner and talk politics; it's more interesting than to stay at home with your family.

Charge your wife not to gossip, but you can spin all the yarns you wish.

Have your wife get up and make fires but don't get up yourself till the rest of the family are eating breakfast as you might take cold.

Wear old clothes and make yourself as untidy as possible until your wife's health fails, then it would be best for you to fix up some, for in all probability you will want another when she is gone.

Have a smile for everybody you meet, but get a frown on before you go home.

THE BIRD OMEN OF DEATH.—"Look," cried Adelaide Neilson in terror to the physician attending her in her last moments, "look at that great bird flying about me." It was a bat that had flown into her death chamber, and Dr. Monier drove it out.

This little incident is suggestive of the strong belief which once obtained in England and Scotland that the appearance of a bird in a sick room was a sure omen of approaching death to the occupant. Sir Walter Scott, in his book on "Witchcraft and Demonology," gives many remarkable instances of this superstition.

GRATED HAM SANDWICHES.—Grate finely as much well-cooked ham as you are likely to require; flavor it with a little cayenne and some nutmeg; roll out some good puff paste very thinly, cut it into two perfectly even portions, prick in one or two places to prevent it rising too highly, and bake in a quick oven till of a golden-brown; then take out, and let it stand till cool, when spread a little fresh butter lightly over the whole. This should not be done till the paste is perfectly cool. Now spread the grated ham evenly over the paste, lay the second piece of puff paste over it, and with a very sharp knife cut into small-sized sandwiches. This is a charming supper dish.

PLUM JELLY.—Boil the plums until soft in enough water to cover them. Pour into a jelly bag, and drain over night. Then strain through the flan-bag. Boil this juice twenty minutes, skimming well. Take off, measure it: to each pint of juice add one and a half pints of white sugar, and boil one pint of juice at a time, seven minutes. Pour into cups. When cold, paste papers over and brushe all over with the whitos of eggs.

DAMSON CHEESE.—Take twelvepounds of damsons and put them into the oven; when they are soft take out the stones, crack them, and then blanch the kernels, then add three and a half pounds of lump sugar; boil about three hours; wet the molds before using them; weigh the damsons before they are put into the oven.

ORANGE JELLY—Soak one package of gelatine in one-half pint cold water for one hour; add the juice of three lemons, two pounds sugar and one quart of boiling water; when all are dissolved add one pint of orange juice; strain carefully and set on ice till ready for use; eight oranges usually make it.

LEMON CONSERVE.—One pound powdered white sugar, quarter pound fresh buttar, six eggs, leaving out the whites of two, adding the juice and grated rind of three fine lemons. Put all into a saucepan, stir the whole gently over a slow fire until it gets thick as honey. A delicious spread for bread, biscuits or rolls.

Putting it neatly: Said the little pet of the household on her last birthday: "It's a lovely doll, grandpa and grandma; but—I've been hoping it would be twins."—[New York Evening Post.

An American Girl.

In the judgment of the audience assembled last Monday night at the Fifth Avenue Theater, Miss Dickinson's new play was a success, if tumultuous applause may be accepted as evidence of the general sentiment. Whether the critical after-thought will corroborate this judgment remains yet to be seen. We think that in the main it will do so, for the play has substantial excellencies. It is written in an elevated style, without however being stilted and unconversational. It distinguishes itself from most of our recent American plays in not aiming at coarse sensational effects. It approximates more than most modern English plays to the higher class of French dramas, the interest of which lies more in the cleverness and grace of the dialogue than in entanglement of plot and variety of action. This is not to say that it lacks in emotional quality. There are situations in it which afford Miss Davenport some excellent opportunities for a subtle expression of repressed feeling, and which made an unmistakably profound impression upon the audience. The work is undoubtedly entitled to this and greater commendation. It is impossible however to overlook many serious defects in its artistic construction which will prevent its ever gaining, in its present form, a permanent place upon the boards. To begin at the end, the last act winds up the play in a very unsatisfactory and hasty manner—one receives the impression that the author did not know how to get her personages off her hands and at last determined to take flight and leave them to themselves. The villain of the piece remains unvisited of justice. And—what is still more serious—in order to bring out the denouement the hero, who loves and is loved by the "American girl," is made to do an ungentlemanly act—the reading of the letter—and thus loses to an extent the sympathies of the audience. This letter itself is out of accord with the play; it befits only the villain of some lurid melodrama; it is not the kind of letter which the villain in polite life commits himself to, and if he is governed by the motives therein implied he is too shrewd to express them in words. The love-making in the last act shows the same unseemly haste to get done with the play; it sadly lacks gradation and shading, and the American girl's readiness to fall into the hands of her lover as soon as she discovers that he is a millionaire, though the circumstances of the case free her from all imputation of base motives, is nevertheless ludicrous in effect, an effect which, if intentional, makes a trivial ending to a work, the dominant spirit of which is earnest and elevated. Of the work as a whole its weakness lies in what we may term the mechanical construction of the plot, which is not, so to speak, put together in a thoroughly workmanlike manner; its strength lies in the grace, dignity, and originality of the dialogue and dramatic ability with which a few situations are elaborated.—*Home Journal.*

Forests and Rainfalls.

The investigations of a French naturalist have justified the scientific opinion that there is an intimate relation between forests and rainfalls. He discovered after four years' observation these facts, Rains are more frequent over forests than over open ground, especially when the trees are in leaf. The moisture of the air is greater over forests than over open ground. The leaves not only intercept from one-third to one-half the rainfall, but their shelter so restrains evaporation that the moisture of the earth is four times greater in forests than on open ground. Pines and other resinous woods are so powerful in attacting rainfall, that the water collected above the pines, in a year, was nearly two inches greater than the water measured on surrounding open ground. These facts, which show the great influence which forests have in preventing and ameliorating droughts, may be supplemented by our readers, if they will keep their eyes open. A writer in the Boston *Herald*, who adds the results of his personal observation to those of the Frenchman, says:

Visitors to the White Mountains can hardly have failed to notice that in the thickly-wooded regions the brooks and springs run throughout protracted dry spells while in the open tracts they soon become dry.

The prevention of evaporation by forests is largely due to the protection from dry winds they afford. A dry wind has a sponge-like power of absorbing moisture, whereas the direct action of the sun on a calm day has little effect in comparison, only the immediate atmosphere receiving moisture, and then, being motionless, acting like a protecting blanket.

Cities and towns should see that the banks of their sources of water supply are well wooded, for the protection from drying winds thus afforded will save immense quantities of water.

The forest fires that annually devastate hundreds of square miles in this country inflict incalculable injury. They are, for the most part, the result of carelessness and lack enforcement of the laws. A little watchfulness would prevent the most of them. In the great forests of Europe such calamities scarcely ever occur.

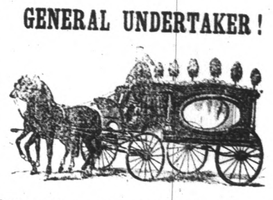
NO DOUBT OF IT.—"Do you really believe that an ass ever spoke to Balaam?" queried a man who prided himself on his intellect. Coleridge, to whom the question was put, reflected: "My friend, I have no doubt whatever that the story is true. I have been spoken to in the same way myself." The man of the inquiring mind retired for meditation.

PICKLED CAULIFLOWER.—Choose such as are firm yet of their full size, cut away all the leaves and pare the stalks; pull away the flowers in bunches, steep in brine two days, then drain them, wipe them dry and put them in hot pickle, or merely infuse for three days three ounces of curry powder in every quart of vinegar.

After all the mean things that have been said about the women and bald-headed married men, the last census shows nearly two-thirds of the bald-headed men in America are old bachelors. How do we know it does? Well, we'd just like to see you prove that it doesn't.

A well near Brandon, Vermont, forty-two feet deep, freezes solid in the summer, and furnishes ice for a family the year round, while one-hundred yards away, in a gravel pit, is a spot which never freezes, and which sends up a cloud of steam.

P. KRELLENBERG,
Dealer in all kinds of
Furniture
—AND—
Bedding!
A Large Assortment Always on hand, which will be sold
AT REASONABLE PRICES!
—ALSO—
GENERAL UNDERTAKER!



I keep on hand a lot of Burial Cases and Coffins, and have a FIRST-CLASS HEARSE, so that I am prepared to supply
Everything Necessary for Funerals on Short Notice!
STORE COR. THIRD AND MAIN STS.,
Opp. Peckman's Stables,
se1w WOODLAND.

C. D. MORIN,
At his Old Stand, Opposite the Bank of Woodland,
Is prepared to do all kinds of
PLUMBING, GAS-FITTING
—AND—
METAL ROOFING
And Manufacturer of
Tin, Copper and Sheet-Iron Wares;
ALSO DEALER IN
STOVES, PUMPS, IRON

AND GALVANIZED PIPES
OF ALL SIZES.
AGENT FOR THE
CELEBRATED "UNION RANGE!"
—AND THE—
"Medallion Range."
House Furnishing Goods of all kinds in his line.
GALVANIZED IRON
Water Tanks!
All Sizes, made to order.
AGENCY FOR
Rose's deep well Force Pumps.
TOOLS FOR BORING WELLS
Can be had at my Store. Orders from the Country Promptly attended to.
SHOP ON MAIN STREET,
(Next to Gray & Wood's Hardware Store.)
se1w C. D. MORIN.

Fall Trade!
1880.
MADISON,
YOLO COUNTY.
W. LEVY,
DEALER IN
Dry Goods
.....AND.....
GENERAL MERCHANDISE,
Has on hand Heavy Stocks of Dry Goods, Ready Made Clothing, Boots, Hats, Hardware, Crockery, Farm Implements,
Building and Shelf-Hardware
FRESH FAMILY GROCERIES,
ETC., ETC.
Ten per cent. will be deducted on all Cash Sales of over Five Dollars.
CALL AT LEVY'S.
Pays Cash for Grain and Wool.
au24w

WATCHES, CLOCKS,
JEWELRY AND FANCY GOODS,
SCHOOL BOOKS,
Miscellaneous Books, Stationery
AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, ETC.,
Always to be found at
G. W. GREENE'S
Jewelry Store,
Main Street, College Block, Woodland.
Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired in a satisfactory manner and on short notice. se1w

S. A. WOLFE,
PHOTOGRAPHER,
S. W. Cor. J and 5th Streets, Sacramento
First-Class Work a Specialty.
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For the Cheapest & Best
MOWERS,
HEADERS,
SEPARATORS
and ENGINES,
Header Wagons,
—GO TO—
F. S. FREEMAN & CO.,
Who sell Everything in the way of
HARDWARE
—AND—
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS
—AT—
SAN FRANCISCO WHOLESALE PRICE,
As they import their goods DIRECT FROM THE FACTORIES!
We will sell General Merchandise Cheaper than Ever at our Store at Capay, Cal.
SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO
BUYING WOOL AND GRAIN!
oc17w

BURNED OUT!
My store and goods having been burned on the 1st instant, I have been compelled to temporarily suspend business. I desire the public to
TAKE NOTICE
That I will Open in my
OLD STORE,
....ON THE....
OPPOSITE SIDE OF THE STREET,
Which has been used as a Tin Shop,
WITHIN A FEW DAYS,
And continue there until I can erect a BRICK STORE on the site of the fire.
The public are invited to call and continue their patronage. The goods will be on hand in a few days.
☞All persons indebted to me are requested to call and settle their accounts without delay.
A. HAINES.
se9w

REMOVAL!
J. A. Wilson,
Furniture Dealer,
Gives notice to his old customers and the public generally, that he has removed to
111 J STREET,
A few doors above his old place, in the same block, where he has a splendid Stock of Furniture of all kinds. Give him a call.
J. A. WILSON, 111 J St.,
SACRAMENTO.
au7w

FRAZER & CO.
Having purchased the well-known and popular
Meat Market
Heretofore conducted by Johnson & Moosmeyer, propose to sell meats at 6, 8, 10, and 12½ Cents per pound, and respectfully solicit the patronage of their old customers and the public generally. Bills will be collected monthly.
MARKET IN COLLEGE BLOCK,
Corner Main Street, Woodland.
Meat Delivered anywhere in town.
ja1dw

Fashionable Millinery!
MRS. W. W. PORTER & CO.
Have just received their.
Spring and Summer Stock
Of the Latest and Most Approved Styles of
MILLLINERY GOODS!
And invite the inspection and patronage of the Ladies of Woodland and vicinity.
Sewing Machine Oil and all kinds of Needles for sale. Stamping done to order. Also,
Agents for the Celebrated
BUTTERICK'S PATTERNS.
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FOR $10.00
WE WILL SEND YOU ONE OF
EDISON'S
Speaking Phonographs!
Parlor size, with latest improvements (size of cylinder 2¾ inches long by 4 inches in diameter). It is the scientific wonder of the age! It talks, laughs, coughs, cries, crows, whistles and gives any intonation of the human voice. It furnishes a continual source of amusement.
Send cash by money order, draft or registered letter. Make draft or money orders payable to T. CLELAND. Address,
EDISON'S SPEAKING PHONOGRAPH CO.,
je17w 38 Union Square, New York

Cacheville Hotel.
L. KNIGHT, Pro'p.
Having purchased this well known Hotel, I take pleasure in informing the traveling public that I am ready to receive their patronage, and will guarantee full satisfaction at all times.
Board and Lodging per week, $6.00; Single Meals, 50 Cents.
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PIONEER MARBLE WORKS,
177 R St., Bet. 7th and 8th,
SACRAMENTO, CAL.
oc16w

The Yolo Democrat

Does the County Official Advertising.

WOODLAND, CAL:
Thursday, October 21st, 1880.

GARFIED AND THE CHINESE.

We give below a brief summary of James A. Garfield's record on the greatest curse of the Pacific Coast, the Chinese question, which proves that he is in accord with President Hayes and the Republican party of the East, who will if possible, and have proven by their action that they desire to fasten this incubus upon us and thus degrade poor white men to the miserable level of the rice-eating heathen Chinese. We ask Republican voters to read this record and ponder well the consequences of voting for candidates and with a party who have refused to restrain this great evil, and to vote for those candidates and with that party who will put a stop to it just as soon as they get the opportunity, which will be when we have a Democratic President, when the action of a Democratic Congress will not be vetoed but sustained:

In the House of Representatives of the 41st Congress, March 22d, 1869, Mr. Johnson, of California, offered the following:

Resolved: That in passing the resolution for the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, this House never intended that Chinese or Mongolians should become voters.

The yeas and nays were taken, and the result was 42 yeas to 106 nays. *Mr. Garfield voted nay.—House Journal, First Session 41st Congress, Pages 96 and 97.*

Pending consideration of "Sundry Civil Service Bill" in the First Session of the 43d Congress, the Clerk read as follows:

"For the Navy Yard at Mare Island, California, for continuation of work, $250,000."

MR. LUTTRELL—I offer the following Amendment:

Provided, That no Chinese or Coolie labor shall be so employed as to displace white labor.

MR. GARFIELD—I make the point of order that that Amendment changes existent law.

MR. HALE, of Maine, (a Republican)—It is new legislation.

MR. LUTTRELL—I beg to differ with the gentleman, it is not new legislation.

MR. COX—It is merely a limitation on the appropriation.

MR. LUTTRELL—I am in receipt of a telegram from Mare Island Navy Yard, stating that *white men are displaced to make room for Chinese.* There are hundreds of white men in Mare Island Navy Yard who are anxious to be employed; men who have served the country on land and on sea; but those men have been displaced and Coolie and Chinese laborers have been employed in their stead. I ask gentlemen on the other side to sustain me in this amendment.

There was a Republican majority of 107 in the House, and the amendment was voted down, *Mr. Garfield leading the opposition to it.*

REMEMBER! GARFIELD VOTED TO SUSTAIN HAYES' VETO OF THE ANTI-CHINESE BILL.

INCREASED TAXATION.

If there ever was an extravagant party in money matters—one careless as to the amounts of taxation heaped upon the people and also as to the lavish expenditure of their money from the State treasury, that party is the Republican party of the present day. The rule in this State has been that when the Democrats obtained control of the State Administration taxes were reduced, and the contrary has followed as soon as the Republicans obtained an opportunity to increase taxation and heap burdens upon the people, to which rule the present Administration is not an exception. Notwithstanding the fact that the property tax roll of the State shows an increase to the enormous amount of $118,560,351 over the preceding year, the State tax levy has been increased from 62½ to 64 cents on the $100. The friends of the new constitution represented that under its beneficent sway the burdens of taxation would be lightened in the aggregate, but this does not look much like it. On the contrary, it seems to work in the opposite direction. What the necessity is for this great increase we are not aware. This is not a matter to be passed over lightly, but one that is worthy of very serious consideration—one that ought to tell heavily against the Republican party in this election. There are members of the Legislature to be voted for and the people of Yolo should see that F. E. Baker, the Democratic candidate, is elected. This principle of extravagance runs all through the party, State as well as national. The people pay the bills and have a right to know why this additional burden is imposed, and it is the duty of the Republicans to rise and explain. Taxpayers have a right, and they demand to know, why this increased taxation is imposed upon them.

WE have received a copy of the cartoon printed in *Harper's Weekly* of March 15, 1873, which represents James A. Garfield, Paterson, Colfax, Bingham, Oakes Ames, Dawes and Kelley as "disgraced in the eye of the public *for owning Credit-Mobilier stock*, which was in fact, and intent, *a fraud upon the Government; also for deceit and evasion—the high trust of Legislation misused!* The people will not long respect the laws if they lose respect for the law-makers."

FORNEY'S *Progress* says: If I desire to give reasons for my preference for Winfield S. Hancock, I have only to turn to the Republican papers of America in 1863; if I desire to prove distrust of James A. Garfield I have only to turn to the Republican journals of February, 1873. I have no prejudices. I want to defeat Garfield because I regard him to-day as a sneak, a jobber, an impostor.

THE striking contrast between the painful effort of Mr. Scott upon the stand at the Knight and Bromley meeting, and the eloquent but candid speech of Mr. Baker when called up at the Berry and Walsh meeting, cannot but count in favor of the latter, on account of superior fitness to represent the county in the Legislature.

GARFIELD represents the policy of alienation. Hancock represents the policy of brotherhood. Hancock did more for us than Garfield to overcome the rebellion and he can do far more to heal its wounds. Let us be wise and heal them. Now is our opportunity.—*Mr. Grossbeck at Cincinnati, Sept. 18.*

R. H. McDONALD, of San Francisco proposes to put up $100,000 for the establishment of a Christian College in this State, provided that different denominations put up a like amount.

DISHONESTY AT A PREMIUM.

If the American people should elect James A. Garfield to the Presidency of the United States, it would be placing a premium upon dishonesty and unfaithfulness. It would be showing a preference for a man convicted of bribery and perjury by a Republican Congressional Committee and who was requested to resign by the Republicans of his own district for voting in favor of and taking the "back-pay steal" and for his general corruption in office, including the $329 Credit-Mobilier bribe, the $5,000 DeGolyer bribe, etc., which have been proven upon him and which he cannot evade or disprove, together with his encouragement of Chinese immigration and a desire for their enfranchisement, his voting in favor of all the land-grabbing schemes brought before Congress, and his general opposition to the interests of the masses of the people. It would be placing dishonesty and corruption at a premium over honesty, fidelity, true courage and patriotism, as represented in General Hancock, against whose integrity of character there is no stain or the slightest scintilla of suspicion. It has been aptly and appropriately suggested that the business man who votes for Garfield thereby encourages his employees to dishonesty and even stealing; and who can deny its truth? It cannot be denied that the principle is the same. And hence they virtually say to their employes, "I prefer dishonesty to strict integrity, and if you steal from me it will be all right; you will not be discharged, but will be given the best position I have to give, and your salary will be increased accordingly." Is not this the principle properly illustrated? It certainly is. And for this reason, if for no other, we believe the corrupt Garfield will be overwhelmingly defeated at the polls. Honest men will consider before they cast their ballots for a man who proved himself worse than unworthy of their confidence.

Berry in Humboldt County.

A correspondent writes from Humboldt county as follows: You have hundreds of readers who will be glad to know Hon. C. P. Berry's chances in Humboldt county. I have been over much of this county and generally keep one eye open, politically; so I will give you a brief outline of my observations. This is Geo. A. Knight's home county. It is here that he ought to receive his complimentary vote; but even here Berry will distance him on the homestretch. Mr. Berry is a popular man up here. His Congressional record and sterling integrity made him so, and his chances are Berry good. The Greenbackers hold the political scepter in this county, and they are all Berry men; the Democrats are Berry men, and here and there a Republican is a Berry man. The most ardent Republicans concede that Mr. Knight cannot leave this county with more than 150 majority, but public sentiment shows that Berry will get that majority.

Not a Sectional Party.

The Republicans every now and then remarks the Williamsport *Banner*, announce as a fact that the Democratic strength is made up mainly of Southern voters. This is not true. Take the vote of 1878 in the twenty Northern States, and we find that the Republicans polled 2,252,310 votes and their opponents 2,488,341. That vote places them in a minority, their opponents numbering 236,031 of a majority. Democratic principles are national, and you find as true supporters of Jeffersonian principles in one section as in another. The only sectional party in this country is the radical Republican party, represented in this campaign by Generals Garfield and Arthur.

The Electoral Vote.

The following table shows the vote to which each State is entitled in the Presidential Electoral College.

New York	35	Maryland	8
Pennsylvania	29	South Carolina	7
Ohio	22	Maine	7
Illinois	21	Connecticut	6
Indiana	15	Arkansas	6
Missouri	15	California	6
Massachusetts	13	Kansas	5
Kentucky	12	Minnesota	5
Tennessee	12	New Hampshire	5
Virginia	11	Vermont	5
Georgia	11	West Virginia	5
Michigan	11	Florida	4
Iowa	11	Rhode Island	4
North Carolina	10	Delaware	3
Wisconsin	10	Oregon	3
Alabama	0	Nebraska	3
New Jersey	9	Nevada	3
Louisiana	8	Colorado	3
Mississipi	8		
Texas	8	Total	369

Necessary to a choice, 185.

THE so-called Republican "tidal wave" has simmered down to a very common place affair, which is not nearly so significant as to results as the Maine election is; for Ohio went Republican by not more than 20,000—far below the usual majority—and Indiana, which has been a variable State heretofore, has given the Republican State ticket a majority of less than 5,000. In Maine, the case is different, for it has been Republican from the start by a large majority and has repudiated that party and will vote for Hancock. The Republicans have lost more in Maine than the Democrats in Indiana, while both will probably go for Hancock in November.

IF any Republican is silly enough to believe that that 12,000 Democratic majority which New Jersey gave Mr. Tilden in 1876 is going to be wiped out by any such man as Garfield, the *Examiner* suggests that he had better recover his senses as quickly as possible. New Jersey has always objected to sectionalism in politics, and has an enthusiastic contempt for the bloody shirt. New Jersey is not affected by rebel claims scarecrows, cannot be moved by tariff spooks, nor frightened by political bears in the bond market. New Jersey is a gallant little State, and as solid in her Democracy as the Rock of Ages.

TALK of treason and treasonable utterances in the South. Read the following from Grant and match it if you can: "What if Hancock should be elected? Then the North would submit quietly and watch closely, and as things began to grow wrong, every Northern Legislature would be convened, and compel their representatives to resign, or resist the solid South."

IT is a fact that Haight's administration reduced taxes; Booth's increased the expenditures; Irwin's put them down, and now, with the immense increase of over $118,000,000 in the assessment roll, a Republican administration increases the rate. Which party's record is the best so far as you are concerned? This comes home to all of us.

Ten thousand Chinamen are about to leave Cuba for New Orleans.

Latest Telegraphic News.

Associated Press Special Dispatches.

Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 14.—The returns from 85 counties give a net Republican majority on the State ticket of 6,889. The counties to hear from are Hancock, Noble, Perry, Tipton, Spencer and Union — all Democratic except Union. These counties gave in 1876 a Democratic majority of 1,566, which, if no changes occur from that vote, would give the Republicans a majority on the State ticket of 5,325.

Ohio.

COLUMBUS, Oct. 14.—The Republican State Committee have returns from 84 out of 88 counties, which show Republican gains of 8,599, and Democratic gains of 6,781. Net Republican gains for Townsend, Secretary of State, 1,818. At the Democratic headquarters returns have been gathered from various sources, so that now all the counties have been heard from. According to these figures the Democratic gains for Long, Secretary of State, are 8,943; gains for Townsend (Rep), 5,144. Net gains 9,849.

West Virginia Democrats now claim 25,000 majority. An *Enquirer* editorial says: There are 3,000,000 Democrats in the North. There is a Democratic majority of more than half a million in the United States. Two-thirds of the Democrats in the Union are in the Northern States and they will assert themselves in November.

Address of the National Democratic Committee.

NEW YORK, Oct. 15.—The National Democratic Committee met to-day, and issued the following:

To the Democratic and Conservative Voters of the Country: The election of President is now before you. State and local dissensions are elimited from the issues of the day. The magnitude of victory or defeat can only be estimated by the force and means employed in securing it. By fraud and corruption the people of the country were defeated in their purpose in 1876, and the rightfully-elected President was kept from office while the combined capital of the Republican party, aided by repeated assessments upon an army of office-holders, with the power of the Federal Government, represented by United States Marshals at the polls, with intimidation, fraud, and a resort to every corrupt appliance known to Republican methods, concentrated in States, our adversaries have been successful in procuring a probable return of their local candidates. Can it be possible that in every State throughout the broad land the same methods can be brought to bear that were used by Republican managers in Indiana and Ohio? Can the great States of New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, California, Colorado, Nevada and New Hampshire be bought, intimidated and defrauded? Even without the vote of Indiana, which we believe will be redeemed in November, with New York, New Jersey and other States that are conceded to us, including Maine, the election of our candidates is assured. The Republican party have put in nomination for President and Vice-President two men who, by the admission of their own party and press, are unworthy your confidence and your suffrages. It is impossible that 50,000,000 intelligent and patriotic people will consent to place themselves upon the humiliating level thus prepared for them by Republican managers. Fellow-citizens, the first day's reverse at Gettysbug ended on the third with Hancock in the front, and that glorious victory secured to us our Union. The question is not now the preservation of the Union, but of Constitutional Government. Hancock is now, as then, in front. Repulse is now, as then, an omen of victory which will secure to coming generations the inestimable blessings of civil liberty.

By order of the National Democratic Committee. W. H. BARNUM, Chairman.

Indiana Democrats Full of Courage.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 17.—There is no despondency here among the Democratic leaders. They believe that Indiana is for Hancock and will show that it so in November. At the October elections in 1872 Hendricks was elected Governor by 1,200 majority and yet the Republicans carried it for Grant by 20,000. In 1876 the Republicans lost the State by 5,139, yet in November they were only behind 1,400 votes. This shows that the October election in this State is no evidence of how it will go at the Presidential election. It must also not be forgotten that if the Democrats do no more than hold the vote they gave Landers on Tuesday last, Indiana is certain for Hancock. English says that in the late contest we had to encounter the concentrated resources of the Republican party of the United States, and in consequence have suffered temporary defeat. In November we shall encounter only the Republican party of Indiana, and confidently expect to carry the State.

A Fracas at Wilmington.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 17.—A *Times* Wilmington, Del., special says that while the Democratic Club was marching past the hall in which some colored people were holding a festival, two bricks were thrown at them from the sidewalk. They halted and organized for a raid, when two shots were fired simultaneously on the Clubs from the Colored Men's Hall, and a fierce volley succeeded from the same quarter which wounded slightly several of the Club. The whites at first broke and ran, but soon rallied, when the negroes were routed and pursued by the paraders.

A Plot to Buy and Steal Florida.

WASHINGTON, October 17.—The latest report is that a plan is being concocted by the Republicans to buy, if they can, or steal, if they can, the Electoral vote of the State of Florida.

Brimful of Confidence.

NEW YORK, October 17.—Barnum and others had a conference with Hancock yesterday. All agree that the great cause of the Democracy and its illustrious standard-bearer is in excellent condition.

Call for Coin.

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.—Leonard W. Jerome, as President, and the notorious H. H. Hanley as Secretary, issue an address to conservative Republicans, denouncing as organized corruptionists the Radical party, as wielding all the resources of the Federal Government, and determined in 1880 to repeat, under one or other forms, the crime by which in 1876 the express will of the American people in the choice of their rulers was audaciously defeated and set at naught. They appeal for money in single subscriptions of $5. A more violent arraignment of the Republicans has not been published.

The Great Storm in the Northwest.

CHICAGO, Oct. 18.—The train that left Dubuque on Friday morning over the Illinois Central for the west is still stuck in a snowdrift west of Howell, and the wind fills in the snow faster than it can be shoveled out. The company does not expect to get the road open to Sioux City before Tuesday.

The *Journal's* Des Moines special says: The ground is frozen several inches deep hereabouts. Two-thirds of the potato crop is not dug, and is probably a total loss.

TORONTO, Oct. 18.—Dispatches from north and northwest Ontario report a severe snow-storm in progress. About a foot of snow has already fallen.

Culmination of an Old Feud.

BUENA VISTA (Tenn.), Oct. 18.—Dr. Lebe Johnson, his two sons and Mr. Steele, attacked two men named Owens and Sadberry at the latter's residence. The entire party were wounded, Owens and one of Johnson's sons mortally. The attacking party have fled. The cause was an old feud.

Early Snow.

BUENOS AYRES, Oct. 5.—A terrific snow-storm occurred in this province on the 18th of September, and it is estimated that 700,000 cattle, 500,000 sheep and 250,000 horses perished.

The storm in the northwest Saturday and Sunday was unprecedented at this season of the year, causing great loss in property and considerable in life.

Mothers, Mothers, Mothers!

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately, depend upon it; there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Sold everywhere. 25 cents a bottle.

oc11dxwf&w

BORN.

Near Madison, Oct. 13th, 1880, to the wife of R. B. Butler, a Daughter.

In Woodland, Oct. 13th, 1880, to the wife of John Crowell a daughter.

MARRIED.

At the residence of J. Gosliner, this city, Oct. 17th, by Rev. H. Loewenthal, Joseph Gosliner and Miss Tillie Cohn, both of Colusa city.

In Sacramento, Oct. 18th, by Rev. Mr. Rice, Alfred Owen, of San Louis Obispo, and Miss Nettie Kibbers of Woodland.

In Sacramento October 17, by Rev. Dr. Chas. Taubner, Frederic Kuehles, of Woodland (nephew of Frederic Elliott, of this city), to Mary Henly, of Davisville.

DIED.

At Davisville, Oct. 15th, 1880, Wm. Peters, aged 49 years, 6 months and 16 days, a native of Tennessee.

Missouri and Tennessee papers please copy.

ELECTION PROCLAMATION.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
SACRAMENTO, October 1st, 1880.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A General Election will be held throughout the State on

Tuesday, the Second Day of November,

A. D. 1880, when the following officers are to be elected:

Six Electors of President and Vice-President of the United States.

Four Representatives to the Congress of the United States, to be elected in the following manner:

One Representative in the First Congressional District, comprising the City and County of San Francisco.

One Representative in the Second Congressional District, comprising the Counties of Contra Costa, Alameda, San Joaquin, Calaveras, Amador, El Dorado, Sacramento, Placer, Nevada, Alpine and Tuolumne.

One Representative in the Third Congressional District, comprising the Counties of Marin, Sonoma, Napa, Lake, Solano, Yolo, Sutter, Yuba, Sierra, Butte, Plumas, Lassen, Tehama, Colusa, Mendocino, Humboldt, Trinity, Shasta, Siskiyou, Del Norte and Modoc.

One Representative in the Fourth Congressional District, comprising the Counties of San Diego, Los Angeles, San Bernardino, Santa Barbara, San Luis Obispo, Tulare, Monterey, Fresno, Kern, Merced, Mariposa, Stanislaus, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, San Mateo, Inyo, San Benito and Ventura.

Also, members of the Assembly, as follows:
San Diego County—One member.
San Bernardino County—One member.
Los Angeles County—Two members.
Santa Barbara and Ventura Counties—One member.
San Luis Obispo County—One member.
Fresno County—One member.
Tulare and Kern Counties—One member.
Mono and Inyo Counties—One member.
Mariposa and Merced Counties—One member.
Stanislaus County—One member.
Santa Cruz County—One member.
Monterey County—One member.
San Benito County—One member.
Santa Clara County—Three members.
San Mateo County—One member.
San Francisco, from 9th Senatorial District—Four members.
San Francisco, from 10th Senatorial District—Four members.
San Francisco, from 11th Senatorial District—Four members.
San Francisco, from 12th Senatorial District—Four members.
San Francisco, from 13th Senatorial District—Four members.
Alameda County—Three members.
Conta Costa County—One member.
Marin County—One member.
San Joaquin County—Three members.
Amador County—Two members.
Tuolumne County—One member.
Calaveras County—One member.
Sacramento County—Three members.
Solano County—Two members.
Yolo County—One member.
Napa County—One member.
Lake County—One member.
Sonoma County—Three members.
Placer County—One member.
El Dorado County—One member.
El Dorado and Alpine Counties—One member.
Nevada County—Three members.
Sierra County—One member.
Yuba County—Two members.
Sutter County—One member.
Butte County—Two members.
Plumas and Lassen Counties—One member.
Humboldt County—One member.
Mendocino County—One member.
Siskiyou and Modoc Counties—One member.
Trinity and Shasta Counties—One member.
Colusa and Tehama Counties—One member.

Also, the following Judges of the Superior Courts, in and for the following counties:

Mono County, in accordance with the provisions of "An Act to provide for an additional Judge of the Superior Court for the County of Mono," approved April 16th, 1880—One.

City and County of San Francisco, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of W. P. Daingerfield—One.

City and County of San Francisco—Four.

Santa Barbara County, to fill vacancy caused by the death of Eugene Fawcett—One.

And I do hereby offer a reward of one hundred dollars for the arrest and conviction of any and every person violating any of the provisions of Title IV, Part I, of the Penal Code. Such rewards to be paid until total amount hereafter expended for the purpose reaches the sum of ten thousand dollars.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the Great Seal of State to be affixed, at Sacramento, the first day of October, A. D. 1880.

[L. S.] GEORGE C. PERKINS, Governor.

Attest: D. M. BURNS, Secretary of State.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF YOLO,
OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

Notice is hereby given that, in accordance with law and the foregoing Proclamation, an election will be held throughout said County of Yolo on TUESDAY, THE SECOND DAY of November, A. D. 1880, when the following officers are to be elected:

1.
2.
3. Six Electors of President and Vice-Pres-
4. dent of the United States.
5.
6.
7. One Representative to the Congress of the United States from the Third Congressional District.
8. One member of the Assembly.
9. One supervisor from the First District, to fill the vacancy caused by the expiration of the term of office of R. F. Hester.

The following are the polling places in the several precincts, and the names of the officers of election therein.

Buckeye—Polling place, Judge Hulse's office, Winters; Inspector, Calvin Covell; Judges, T. H. Brock and J. S. Morris.

Cacheville—Polling place, Knight's Hotel; Inspector, Asa Pettit; Judges, W. S. Milsap and P. W. Fisher.

East Cottonwood—Polling place, Hilliker's Hotel, Madison; Inspector, D. B. Hurlbut; Judges, J. S. Tutt and Samuel Wootten.

East Grafton—Polling place, Union Hotel, Knights Landing; Inspector, Robert Roberts; Judges, W. C. Wright and G. W. Peart.

Fairview—Polling place, Center School House; Inspector, A. H. Nixon; Judges, John Foster and J. R. Parker.

Merritt—Polling place, Clarksburg Warehouse; Inspector, Daniel DeGross; Judges, A. J. King and P. A. Krull.

North Grafton—Polling place, H. E. Cook's office, Dunnigan; Inspector, James Lillie; Judges, G. B. Lewis and H. E. Cook.

North Putah—Polling place, Marden's Hotel, Davisville; Inspector, W. S. Williams; Judges, James Oneal and H. F. Johnson.

Occidental—Polling place, Occidental School House; Inspector, D. C. Rumsey; Judges, P. G. Everett and J. R. Lowe.

Quicksilver—Polling place, Quicksilver Store; Inspector, L. E. Smith; Judges, Daniel Spillett and Thomas Hall.

South Putah—Polling place, Carey's House; Inspector, Fred. Craig; Judges, W. F. Reid and G. L. Luddington.

Washington—Polling place, Jail Building; Inspector, John Hoagland; Judges, John W. Huy and George W. Bell.

West Cottonwood—Polling place, Judge Perkins' office, Capay; Inspector, E. E. Perkins; Judges, W. H. Duncan and E. B. Aldrich.

West Grafton—Polling place, Blacks Station Hotel; Inspector, Franklin Cunningham; Judges, J. J. Black and Warren Cole.

Woodland—Polling place, Engine Room; Inspector, W. B. Treadwell; Judges, J. L. Simpson and L. S. Newcomb.

By order of the Board of Supervisors of Yolo County, October 13th, 1880.

[L. S.] Witness my hand and the seal of said Board this 13th day of October, A. D. 1880.

oc21td J. K. SMITH, Clerk.

A NEW FEATURE

—IN THE—

Mercantile Business of Woodland!

Fall and Winter Stock.

$25,000 WORTH OF NEW GOODS

Received Direct from the East,

WHICH WE ARE SELLING

AT EASTERN PRICES.

OUR STOCK OF GOODS IS

Too Extensive to Enumerate!

We have used the best judgment in selecting the

Latest and Most Desirable Goods,

—AND—

Our Prices are Bottom Figures.

We also received a Full Assortment

—OF—

MME. DEMOREST'S MOST RELIABLE PATTERNS!

A. NICKELSBURG & BRO.,

COR. FIRST AND MAIN STREETS,

WOODLAND.

oc6lw

PRESIDENT HAYES

Has Arrived!

—AND SO HAS—

L. CHARMAK

OF THE FIRM OF

Charmak & Levy,

—WITH AN—

IMMENSE STOCK

—OF—

Fall and Winter GOODS

Which Have Just Been Received at the

FARMERS & MECHANICS STORE!

CONSISTING OF

DRY GOODS,

Fancy and Staple, of all Descriptions.

DRESS GOODS,

With Trimmings to Match, a Specialty,

And which cannot be found elsewhere outside of the Metropolitan cities.

A COMPLETE NEW STOCK OF

Gents' and Boys' Clothing

The Best Line of Goods ever exhibited in Yolo County or elsewhere.

In fact the **FARMERS AND MECHANICS STORE** is now acknowledged to be THE LEADING Dry Goods and Clothing Emporium of Woodland. Goods sold at the

VERY LOWEST FIGURES!

☞ Please call And examine our IMMENSE NEW STOCK OF GOODS, whether you desire to purchase or not.

NO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS!

CHARMAK & LEVY,
Excelsior Block,
sep20dw. WOODLAND, CAL.

THISTLE DEW WHISKEY
TRADE MARK.

Henry W. Smith & Co's
CELEBRATED
KENTUCKY
THISTLE DEW
WHISKEY.

HENRY W. SMITH & CO.,
DISTILLERS,
Kenton County, Sixth District, Kentucky.

OFFICE:
252 & 254 West Third St.,
CINCINNATI.

J. B. ELSTON, Druggist,

Sole agent for the above celebrated Whiskey for Woodland and vicinity, will execute orders direct from the distillery if so desired.

F. MANDLEBAUM, 312 Sacramento Street, S. F., General Agent for the Pacific Coast.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

This Thistle Dew Whiskey has been the unexceptional favorite brand East and South, and has always retained its original purity, and therefore recommended for medicinal use by our best physicians, as the only safe stimulant as can be verified by authentic analyses, etc. oc1dw

G. W. GREENE'S
JEWELRY STORE,
College Block, Main Street, Woodland.

Watches, Clocks, Fine Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware, School and Miscellaneous Books, Albums, Pictures, Picture Frames, Stationery, Musical Instruments, Toys, Perfumery, etc. Clocks, Watches and Jewelry Repaired. Work done and goods sold at lowest rates. sep1dw.

STOCK FOR SALE
AND STORE TO RENT.

Having determined to go out of business, I offer my

ENTIRE STOCK OF MILLINERY

For sale, also the Fixtures, and the Store for Rent.

Anyone desiring to purchase a well established business will find this an excellent opportunity. Meantime the goods will be sold at cost to reduce stock.

All persons who are indebted to me will please call and settle immediately.

jy12dw MRS. H. U. OGBURN.

WORK HORSES
.....AND.....
Farm Implements for Sale!

I am going to leave Yolo County soon, and am offering for sale a lot of fine Work Horses and all kinds of Farming Implements. I will sell on time to those who will make me safe. Call and see me.

Near Madison, Oct. 18th, 1880.
oc20d wtf GEO. J. LUCAS.

The Yolo Democrat

Thursday, October 21st, 1880.

GEO. M. MOTT is the authorized agent of this paper in Sacramento for soliciting advertisements and subscriptions, collecting bills, etc.

Every letter or communication to the DEMOCRAT *should bear the name of the author, not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty of good faith.*

Town and County Matters

Grand Democratic Rally!

Notwithstanding the result of the recent elections in Indiana and Ohio—notwithstanding the efforts of the jubilant Stalwarts of this neighborhood to break down and destroy all hope of Hancock's election in the hearts of Democrats—notwithstanding that our Republican friends spoke to us and of us as completely routed, and without the shadow of a chance to win in November—notwithstanding all the disadvantages we labored under, yet on last evening there was such an outpouring of the people to attend the grand demonstration which occurred here in honor of our candidate for Congress—HON. C. P. BERRY—as was never before seen in Yolo county. A demonstration which left anything heretofore attempted by the Republicans so far behind that any attempt at comparison would be simply a waste of time.

Early in the afternoon the little brass cannon commenced to boom forth its reminders of the coming event, and people shortly began to arrive in town from all parts of the county. Not one precinct in the county failed to send its representatives, and long before sundown the town was literally crowded with people. And they did not come to gratify an idle curiosity, either. They came for "business." They came to assert their love for the true principles of a free and enlightened government, as exemplified by the actions and maxims of Thomas Jefferson and his great coadjutors in the good work of putting this country upon a firm and ever existing foundation. They came to let it be known that they are getting tired of radical domination and radical misrule, and, to show that they were in earnest, they took hold of torches and marched in the procession, not ashamed of thus publicly announcing their determination to stand by the right in this campaign. At 6½ o'clock P.M. those intending to march began to assemble at Turner Hall, on Court Street, the headquarters of the Hancock Guards, and by 7 o'clock, under the direction of the efficient corps of officers, the procession was formed and ready to march. The procession was arranged and during its progress conducted by Senior Colonel J. D. Lawson, Colonel Joe Craig, Lieutenant R. H. Beamer, Major Jason Watkins, Adjutant H. M. Hoyt, Staff Officers of the Hancock Guards, all mounted, and acting independently of Capt. Geo. H. Smith and his subordinates.

The procession was led by the Ellis Band, immediately followed by the color bearer of the Guards, and a representative bearing the banner of the Hancock and English Central Club. Following these were carriages, in which were seated the officers and the speakers of the evening respectively. Then came Company B of the Guards, in uniform and bearing torches, the Company numbering thirty. Next followed the Hancock Guards, 90 strong, dressed in their very becoming uniforms, and marching in splendid order and time. This constituted the best feature of the procession, and too much praise cannot be bestowed upon the Guards and their efficient officers for contributing so much to the success of the demonstration.

After the Guards came the torches borne by citizens to the number of 235, and representing all classes of the county. Gray haired patriots beside the proud youth, who intend to cast thier first vote for the gallant Hancock; granger and merchants; lawyers and mechanics; labor ing men and capitalists, all marching side by side, intent only on making the demonstration what it proved to be, a grand success. Forming on Court Street the procession marched to Third, south on Third to Main, west on Main to the Yolo Hotel. Here the procession halted, and a counter march ordered on Main to Fifth, and then back to the speakers stand, situated in front of the College block. Here three cheers for Hancock and English, C. P. Berry, the other speakers and F. E. Baker were proposed and enthusiastically responded to; the procession was disbanded, and the vast multitude called to order by Jas. A. Douglas, Chairman of the Democratic County Central Committee. On motion, John W. Martin of Cacheville was chosen to preside, and coming forward Mr. Martin, after stating the object of the assembling, addressed the meeting in a few well chosen remarks. Judge James Oneal, of Davisville, J. S. Tutt, of Madison, T. H. Brock, of Winters, Jas. McHenry, of Capay, L. B. Adams, of Knights Landing, Hon. D. N. Hershey, of Blacks, J. W. Anderson, of Dunnigan, and Wesley Wilson and Judge James Johnson, of Woodland, were elected Vice-Presidents. F. M. Brown and Fred Klays acted as Secretaries.

The stand was beautifully decorated with tastefully designed festoons of evergreen, bunting in profusion, banners and other appropriate emblems, and was lighted by seventy gas jets, arranged in different ways, all shaded with globes, lettered with the names of Hancock and English, Berry, Baker, and appropriate mottoes. At the sides of the stand were suspended two splendid portraits of General Hancock, framed and embellished with beautiful wreaths of evergreens and roses, arranged by Mrs. J. Craig and Miss Allie Green, of this city. As a whole the stand was gorgeous in appearance, and its arrangement reflected great credit upon the Committee.

Hon. C. P. Berry was first introduced and delivered a sound, practical and well received address upon the issues of the day, touching upon his past record as a member of Congress from the Third District, and forecasting the policy he expected to pursue if again elected. Mr. Berry's remarks were well received, and at the conclusion he was loudly cheered.

General Walsh was then introduced and in his eloquent and impressive manner entertained the vast assemblage for an hour or so, his address being frequently interrupted by applause.

After Gen. Walsh had concluded, F. E. Baker, Democratic candidate for the Assembly, was loudly called for and responded in a short speech, which was well received and was applauded to the echo at frequent intervals. This closed the speaking, and the meeting was adjourned amid the wildest enthusiasm. This was a grand meeting. Several gentlemen made estimates of the number present, and not one put it at less than two thousand people. Everything passed off pleasantly, and the good effects of the demonstration will certainly be felt on election day.

John Wieland,

Of the Philadelphia Brewery, San Francisco—who, by the by, is a sterling Democrat, and who sells some 46,000 barrels of beer yearly—says that in the event of Democratic success he expects to double his sales, for the more prosperous the country the more people enjoy themselves in the good old German style, without making beasts of themselves.

Board of Supervisors.

Oct. 13th, 1880.

Board met, all present.

Contract for printing Supplement to the Great Register awarded to W. W. Theobalds, at $12 per hundred names.

In the matter of repairing road at the West place on the Sacramento River, it was ordered that the same be referred to Supervisors Hester and Sims, with full power to act.

On motion, it was ordered that warrants heretofore drawn on the Bounty Fund be cancelled by the President of the Board, and the Auditor be instructed to draw warrants on the General Fund in lieu of the same.

A memorial was presented by J. D. Stephens, F. S. Freeman and J. D. Laugenour, proposing to furnish water to the Court House free of charge as soon as pipes to convey the same can be laid down, and to furnish the same free until further notice; and after such notice is given to furnish the water at reasonable rates, which rates shall not exceed one-half of those now charged.

On motion, ordered that the question concerning the validity of the teacher's certificate now held by Mrs. T. J. Dexter be referred to the District Attorney, who is instructed to report on the same at the next regular meeting of the Board.

In the matter of the charges against the Trustees of Woodland School District, the testimony in the case having all been taken, the following resolution was offered, and adopted by a unanimous vote of the Board:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this Board that no evidence was produced in the investigation showing any violation of law, or corrupt intent in appointing the present staff of teachers for said District.

On motion, it is ordered that T. J. Dexter be and he is hereby fined ten dollars for contempt in his unmannerly conduct in the presence of the Board and spectators during the above investigation, and that the Sheriff be instructed to cause his arrest and confinement until such fine is paid.

On motion, it was ordered that sealed proposals will be received by a Committee of the Board of Supervisors of Yolo county for the purpose of building a bridge across Willow Slough on the place of H. H. Scott, until Monday, Oct 25th, 1880, said bridge to be constructed according to plans and specifications now on file with the Clerk of the Board, a bond in the amount of the contract price to accompany each bid. The Board reserved the right to reject any and all bids.

Board adjourned.

Superior Court—Bush, Judge.

MONDAY, Oct. 18, 1880.

Washington Drainage District vs. Wm. M. Green—Judgment for defendant for costs.

John Zecker excused as a juryman for the term. Other jurymen excused until to-day at 2 o'clock P. M.

People vs. Ah Sam—Defendant, District Attorney and defendant's counsel in Court. Defendant sentenced to one year in the State Prison at Folsom.

Stahl vs. Dyer—Case continued till Nov. 5th at 1 o'clock P. M.

Greiner vs. Germeshausen—Hearing of motion to dismiss on the grounds that the Court has no jurisdiction, and that the bond is not sufficient, continued till Monday, October 25th.

Guardianship of Azevedo minors—Continued.

Estate of T. C. Hoppin, deceased—Letters of administration to issue upon the filing of a bond in the sum of $60,000.

Estate of Garrett Pearce—Order appointing Thomas Pearce and D. Q. Adams executors.

Higgins vs. Higgins—Continued till Tuesday, October 26th, at 1 o'clock P. M.

Cornelius McFarland Sr. and Cornelius McFarland Jr. were admitted to citizenship on the testimony of John Ward and John Carroll.

Estate of J. H. Barnes, deceased—Decree allowing final account.

Estate and guardianship of Elizabeth Lusk—Continued for trial until Nov. 1st, 1880.

Roll of Honor.

The following is the report of Centre District school for the month ending October 8th, 1880, for scholarship, deportment and attendance:

Polly Dutton 97, 100, 100; Cary Stoll 70, 100, 80; Willie Dutton 92, 95, 100; Lewis Dutton 93, 75, 100; Herman Rothe 68, .. 92; Louis Everett 84, 75, 95; Chas. Everett 82, 25, 95; Eddie Vandiveer 88, 40, 98; Sarah Vandiveer 83, 85, 97½; Mary Dutton 85, 95, 100; Eddie Mast 83, 25, 100; John Mast 87, 75, 96; Geo. Mast 52, 55, 96; Lillie Horning 84, 80, 97; Henry Rothe 78, .. 100; John Rothe 74, .. 98; Elnora Root 87, 70, 94; Anna Beck 69, 35, 99; Lulu Bandy 90, 65, 93; Emma Rothe 90, 68, 100; Pollard Vandiveer 90, 68, 98; Charley Herman, 90, 70, 100.

ETTA KISE, Teacher.

New and Valuable Work.

The "Home Hand-book of Domestic Hygiene and Rational Medicine" is the title of a valuable book soon to be issued to the public by J. H. Kellogg, M. D., Member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the American Public Health Association, the American Society of Microscopists, the Michigan State Medical Association, State Board of Health of Michigan. Editor of "Good Health." Author of "Plain Facts for Old and Young," "Diphtheria," the "Household Manual," "Alcoholic Poison," and various other works of Hygiene and Temperance. This book will contain over 1,000 octavo pages, 7 by 10 inches, and 300 engravings, including 20 full-page colored plates. It will be printed on fine tinted paper and bound substantially and attractively in different styles to suit taste. This new work will treat exhaustively upon Anatomy, Physiology, Hygiene and Domestic Medical Practice, and hence will be invaluable as a family book. Wm. Wesley Smith of Woodland has the exclusive agency for Yolo county and is now canvassing for subscribers. All who have examined the prospectus pronounce it the cheapest book for the money they have ever seen.

In the Whole History of Medicine

No preparation has ever performed such marvelous cures, or maintained so wide a reputation, as AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, which is recognized as the world's remedy for all diseases of the throat and lungs. Its long continued series of wonderful cures in all climates has made it universally known as a safe and reliable agent to employ. Against ordinary colds, which are the forerunners of more serious disorders, it acts speedily and surely, always relieving suffering, and often saving life. The protection it affords, by its timely use in throat and chest disorders, makes it an invaluable remedy to be kept always on hand in every home. No person can afford to be without it, and those who have once used it never will. From their knowledge of its composition and effects, physicians use the CHERRY PECTORAL extensively in their practice, and clergymen recommend it. It is absolutely certain in its remedial effects and will always cure where cures are possible. For sale by all dealers.

A Cough, Cold or Sore Throat should be stopped. Neglect frequently results in an *Incurable Lung Disease or Consumption.* BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES are certain to give relief in Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Catarrh, Consumptive and Throat Diseases. For thirty years the Troches have been recommended by physicians, and always give perfect satisfaction. They are not new or untried, but having been tested by wide and constant use for nearly an entire generation, they have attained well merited rank among the few staple remedies of the age. Public Speakers and Singers use them to clear and strengthen the voice. Sold at 25 cts. a box every where.

oc12dTTS&w

LOCAL BREVITIES.

[*Star* (*) *Notices under this head will be charged for, per line, at the rate of 10 cents for the first, and 5 cents for subsequent insertions.*]

Read Capt. Rumsey's ad. of stock sheep for sale.

Go to W. Schmechel, the tailor, if you want a perfect fit.

We are requested to announce that Elder A. Proctor will be here to commence a protracted meeting in the Christian Chapel next Sunday at 11 A.M.

Mr. G. J. Lucas advertises in these columns to sell out his teams and farming implements, being about to leave the State. We hate to lose him, but still hope he will have a good sale.

M. Cohen of the San Francisco Auction Store is now in San Francisco for the purpose of replenishing his stock of goods for his Woodland establishment. Soon the new goods will arrive, and all are invited to visit the store and inspect the same. Great San Francisco Auction Store, Bank Block, Woodland.

I. A. Butz, the tailor, is still ahead. Suits $20 and upwards.

A grand vocal and instrumental concert will be given in Woodland on Saturday evening Oct. 23d, by Professor William Walle, the well known pianist and singer. A reference to the programme which is printed in another column is all that is necessary to insure a full house at this promised musical treat.

As will be seen by reference to our advertising columns the Houx Brothers of Colusa county announce an auction sale of all their stock, farming implements and household goods, the auction to be held at the Worley & Elsey ranch, one mile east of Arbuckle, and to take place on Thursday, Oct. 28th, 1880. Farmers will do well to examine the long list of articles to be sold.

Splendid suits for $20, pants for $5, made by Butz, the tailor.

Posters are out announcing a political meeting to be held at Knights Landing on Saturday evening, Oct. 24. The meeting will be addressed by F. E. Baker, Democratic candidate for the Assembly, and other local speakers, and an effort will be made to have General P. F. Walsh also present. A large number of Woodland people will be in attendance, and we hope to see the meeting a rouser.

Considering the neglect to properly advertise the meeting and the lack of preparation for it, the audience which assembled at Central Hall Thursday night hear Senator Farley discuss the political issues, was much larger than could be reasonably expected. Mr. Farley delivered a powerful address, and much enthusiasm prevailed during the meeting. We hope to have the Senator with us once more, and under more favorable circumstances before the close of the campaign.

Give Butz a call. He is *the* boss tailor of Woodland. College Block.

The Board of Directors of the Drainage Commission has awarded to P. A. Miller the contract for doing certain work on the Yolo bank of the Sacramento river, opposite the mouth of the American, as a protection against possible freshets the coming Winter. Outside the levee a bulkhead of piles will first be constructed, and the intervening space will be filled in with trees, brush, etc. Henry W. Wilson, engineer, has charge of the work, which is already well under way.

Do not fail to keep it in mind that *the* grand demonstration of the campaign will take place at Woodland on the evening of October 30th, 1880. Let every Democrat in Yolo county be made aware of the fact and let every Democrat who can, be present to take part in the proceedings. Two or three of the most eminent speakers of the State will be present to address the people, and nothing will be left undone to make it pleasant and agreeable for all visitors from the outside precincts as well as those from abroad.

Mr. C. B. Culver, who is not only one of our best advertisers but one of the best business men in the county, has again gone below to make purchases for his busy store, where are always kept the choicest family supplies in the way of groceries, provisions, and almost everything eatable. None who have dealt there have ever went away dissatisfied, and what pleases Mr. Culver is that they invariably come again. And that is his style of business—to sell such goods and at such prices that customers will continue to purchase there.

Let it be thoroughly understood that the grand Democratic mass meeting of the campaign for Yolo county will be held in Woodland on Saturday evening, October 30th, 1880. Let every Democrat in the county make his preparations to be present on this great occasion. It is expected that the largest procession ever seen in northern California will parade the streets during the evening, and no pains or expense will be spared to make this last meeting of the campaign a grand and long to be remembered event. Two or three of the most eminent speakers on the coast will be present and address the people.

An excursion from this place to Dixon is arranged for next Monday afternoon, to attend the grand demonstration which will take place there on that evening in honor of C. P. Berry, Democratic nominee for Congress from the Third District. It is expected that over one hundred tickets will be sold here, and the Hancock Guards in uniform will attend in a body. We hope to see the Dixon meeting a rouser, as Solano county is one of Knight's strongholds, and it is necessary the people there should be made acquainted with the superior qualifications of Mr. Berry, our candidate. Many ladies are expected to go down on the excursion from this place. Tickets for the round trip cost only one dollar, and the train will return the same night.

Frank E. Baker, Democratic candidate for the Assembly in this county, is winning golden opinions for the gentlemanly and courteous manner in which he is conducting his campaign. Being so well and favorably known throughout the county gives him a prestige which cannot but insure his election, yet his friends take pride in making a thorough canvass among the voters in the several precincts, for the purpose of swelling his majority to a highly complimentary figure. The only "argument" yet used by the opposition against Mr. Baker is that he is an attorney at law, thus appealing to certain ignorant prejudices against members of that profession which prevail in every community more or less. That Mr. Baker is an honorable, competent, trustworthy gentleman no one pretends to deny, and the simple, idiotic cry that he is "a lawyer" and *therefore* not to be trusted, is too contemptible to deserve the slightest notice.

No business can flourish in this day and age of the world unless the managers thereof are men of energy and enterprise. Unless they are *live* men and give their entire time and attention to their business, a marked falling off in sales will be the inevitable result. We are led to the above remarks by noting the continual increase in prosperity of the large mercantile establishment of A. Nickelsburg & Bro. popularly known as the Pioneer Store. Under the management of Mr. A. Nickelsburg this house has become so popular and well known throughout the county that no one thinks of coming to town to buy goods without at least dropping in on "Nick" and taking a look at his ever fresh and attractive goods. What the stock consists of, and, indeed everything connected with this immense establishment, can be seen by reading the double column advertisement in this week's paper. Such enterprise as is exhibited by the Nickelsburg Bro's. in their liberality in advertising should not go unnoticed, and we therefore commend all to this enterprising firm whose motto is, "Let the profits be equally divided between seller and purchaser."

Michaels & Co. are out with a new advertisement. This is indeed a live house, and always up with the times. Read what they have to say this time.

A more largely attended, orderly, better conducted, or more successful meeting than the Democratic rouser of Saturday night has never been seen in Yolo county.

Governor Perkins offers a reward of $100 for the conviction of any one violating any of the provisions of the Penal Code concerning crimes against the elective franchise.

By the precautionary foresight of the late August Weber, who was killed on the railroad at Dixon a short time ago, his widow has received $5,000 insurance on his life.

It was remarked in our hearing the night of the Berry and Walsh meeting, and while the former was speaking, that Mr. Berry would bury his opponent, Mr. Knight, entirely out of sight.

Groceries, Dishes—A large stock and Lowest Prices, at J. H. Eaton & Son's. We pay the highest prices for Produce.

The list of delinquent tax-payers of town taxes appears in our columns this morning. It would be for the interest of delinquents to pay up before further expenses than those already incurred are added.

Superintendent Goin presided over the deliberations of the late Teachers' Institute with ability, and received many encomiums upon his endeavors to make everything pleasant and agreeable to the teachers.

Dave Diggs claims to have the boss mule colt in the county. Although still at the breast, this long eared phenomenon is considerably bigger than the average adult mule, and shows many points of superiority. Mr. Diggs has named his muleship W. S. Hancock.

Betting on election is a bad business, yet it is pretty hard sometimes to resist the temptation to wager on what one considers entirely or almost a "dead thing." Still, in the slang of the age, "dead things sometimes crawl," and the better and safer way is not to bet at all.

Ostrich and Turkey Feather Dusters just received and for sale at low prices, at Whittemore's.

The Hancock Guards turned out about thirty strong Thursday and marched to the depot to meet and escort Senator Farley to his hotel. The Ellis band were on hand to furnish music for the occassion. Upon arriving at the Capital Hotel three cheers were given for Hancock, Farley, Berry and Baker, respectively.

With the last issue of the *Yolo Mail* that paper began its thirteenth volume, having completed the twelfth year of its existence. The *Mail* is a very good county paper, and its political articles are equal to the average of its party contemporaries throughout the interior of the State. We hope to see the *Mail* continue in its present prosperity.

The Teachers' Institute, which closed its session Friday evening, was one of the most successful and pleasant meetings of the kind ever held in Yolo county. The teachers all seemed to take great interest in the proceedings, and everyone strove to make it pleasant for the others. The time passed off all too rapidly, and many expressed regret that the session could not be prolonged another three days.

List of Unclaimed Letters

Remaining in the Postoffice at Woodland, Yolo Co., Cal., Oct. 16th, 1880:

Bingham, A. C.
Brunner, John
Dickenson, Mrs.
Davis, A. C.
Drussell, D.
Gilbert, F. T.
Haight, E. J.
Halley, Sam
O'Conner, Jerry
Rowlison, W. S. (2)
Thomas, Emma
Walker, Frank

Persons calling for the above letters will please say advertised. L. WALKER, P. M.

We Can't Talk

Without showing the condition of our teeth. Every laugh exposes them. In order not to be ashamed of them, let us use that standard dentifrice, SOZODONT, which is sure to keep them white and spotless. No tartar can encrust them, no canker affect the enamel, no species of decay infest the dental bone, if SOZODONT is regularly used. It is a botanical preparation, and its beneficial effects on the teeth and gums are marvelous, as it removes all discolorations, and renders the gums hard and rosy.

A Card.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, etc., I will send a receipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the REV. JOSEPH T. INMAN, *Station D, N. Y. City.* dec22dWMWF

Disease and Death.

Disease and Death, when they reach our own households, are too serious for jesting, we use our best endeavors to drive off the dread messengers, and are only happy when we feel that they are at a distance. At the first approach of that fell distroyer, Consumption, in the shape of a cough or slight cold as well as more severe Bronchial or Catarrhal Complaints, we should at once use Ellert's Extract of Tar and Cherry. It has no superior in such cases. Every bottle warranted to give satisfaction. Sold by all Druggists.

There is no earthly boon more precious than good health, and it behooves its possessor to endeavor to retain it. If you are assailed with such provoking ills as sick headaches, torpid liver, sour stomach and a general feeling of weariness and disgust, don't go and commit suicide but take Ellert's Daylight Liver Pills and be cured.

Mothers will find Dr. Winchell's Teething Syrup just the medicine to have in the house for the children. It will cure colds, coughs, sore throat and regulate the bowels; try it.

Rheumatism, neuralgia, sprains and bruises will be relieved by Uncle Sam's Nerve and Bone Liniment, sold by all Druggist.

Distempers, Coughs, Colds, Fevers and most of the diseases which Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs and Poultry are subject to are readily overcome and cured by using Uncle Sam's Condition Powder according to plain directions. Sold by all Druggists.

No stock of drugs is complete which does not include Ellert's Extract of Tar and Wild Cherry. It is the best remedy known for coughs, colds and all throat and lung diseases.

PROGRAMME

.....OF.....

PROF. WM. WALLE'S GRAND CONCERT

.....TO BE GIVEN.....

Saturday, October 23d, 1880,

.....AT THE.....

CHRISTIAN CHAPEL, WOODLAND.

1.—Etude de Concert. (By Gorla.).....Walle.
2.—Duet: "I would that my Love." (Mendelsson.).....Miss Libbie Saunders and Prof. Walle.
3.—La Sonree. (Caprice.) By Blumenthal.....Prof. Walle.
4.—Grand Fantasie—the Blind. (Vocal.).....Prof. Walle.
5.—Magic Bell. (Strakosch.).....Walle.
6.—Grand Cavatina from the Opera of "Robert le Diable." (Meyerbeer).....Miss Libbie Saunders.
7.—"The Last Rose of Summer," with brilliant variations. (Herz.).....Walle.
8.—"The Hunters." (Scene in Siberia).....Prof. Walle.

oc21dwtd

STOCK SHEEP FOR SALE!

Enquire of D. C. RUMSEY,

HEAD CAPAY VALLEY.

oc20dw2w

Otto Hanson, Leading Tailor.

No. 106 J Street, between 4th and 5th, Sacramento. Just received the best selected stock of imported cloths for Autumn and Winter wear ever brought to this market, all of the very latest styles. I do not make up any shoddy suits. All my work guaranteed, or no sale. I have reduced prices to order, as follows: Suits, $25 and upward; Pants, $5 and upward.

oc10dw1m

ATTENTION, DEMOCRATS!

The Grand Demonstration of the Campaign will come off

AT WOODLAND, OCT. 30, 1880.

Three of the most eminent speakers of the State will be present and address the people.

A Splendid Band of Music will be employed for the occasion.

A Magnificent Stand lit by 100 gas jets will be arranged for the Speakers.

IN THE EVENING AN IMMENSE

TORCHLIGHT PROCESSION

Will march through the principal streets.

Ladies and Gentlemen on Horseback will Ride in Procession.

Comfortable Seats will be arranged for the accommodation of 5,000 people.

THE HANCOCK GUARDS in full new uniform, and bearing torches and banners, will parade.

No trouble or expense will be spared to make this the largest and

Most Impressive Demonstration

Ever seen in Upper California.

During and after the speaking a beautiful display of

FIREWORKS

Will be exhibited. *Come to the big meeting on the 30th.*

oc21dwtd

DELINQUENT LIST

Of Persons and Property Owing Taxes to the Town of Woodland, in the County of Yolo, State of California, for the Year 1880.

	Amount of Taxes and Costs.
AKERS, MARTHA J.—Lot bounded N. by S. J. Sill; E. by Westcott St.; S. by Wm. Bailey; W. by M. E. Bailey	$1 00
Billings, E. L.—Lot 1, Elliott's Add'n	1 75
Brown, John—Mortgage on Lot bounded N. by Sill; E. by Westcott St.; S. by W. Bailey; W. by M. E. Bailey	1 00
Cowan, Lillian G.—Lot bounded N. by Fisher and Beach; E. by Myrick; S. by Main St.; W. by Fisher	10 50
Craig, Joseph—Lot bounded N. by Neff; E. by Pedlar; S. by Cross St.; W. by R. R. St.	
Lot bounded N. by Main St.; E. by Brown; S. and W. by B. of Wood.	
Franchise, 7 S. U. S. patent for hydraulic machinery	29 25
Fiske, Geo. D.—Mortgage on Lot bounded N. by Hevel; E. by Fifth St.; S. by Fiske; W. by Cook.	
Mortgage on Lot bounded N. by Main St. and Tay; E. by Fiske; S. by an alley; W. by Fiske and Tay	4 96
Gale, George—Lot bounded N. by B. B. Franklin; E. by Freeman; S. by Freeman and North St.; W. by a street	5 50
Gaither, J. W.—Lots 1, 2, 13 and 14, Block "A," Frost & Ruggles' Add'n	1 63
Goode, D. B.—Lot bounded N. by Stegall; E. by Advent Church; S. by Hughand Dunphy; S. by Hyman; W. by Second St.	
Lot bounded N. by Coleman; E. by Second St.; S. by Sternberg; W. by Freeman and Moses	5 25
Holbrook, Charles—Lot bounded N. by an alley; E. by Wood; S. by Main St.; W. by Ogburn	13 50
Knox, F. A.—Lot bounded N. by Court St.; E. by Wood, School Dist.; S. by Myrick; W. by Beach	1 25
Mohler, J. A.—Mortgage on Lot bounded N. by Advent Church; E. by Third St.; S. by Dunphy; W. by Goode	1 25
Phagan, Levingston—Lot bounded N. by Johnson; E. by Curd; S. by Clark and Hall; W. by Fitz and Wirth	2 50
Quilty, Mrs. Ann—E. ½ of Lots 7 and 8, Block 2, Elliott's Eastern Add'n	1 79
Rogers, Harriet L.—Lot 7, Frost's Add'n.	1 75
Snowball, J. W.—Lots 10 and 11, Elliott's Add'n	2 25
Wagstaff, Jennie M.—Lot 6, Welch's Addition	2 25

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT, unless the taxes and costs delinquent as shown by the foregoing list are sooner paid, I will sell at public auction in front of my office on Main street in said Town of Woodland, on SATURDAY, THE THIRTEENTH DAY OF NOVEMBER, A. D. 1880, at 2 o'clock P. M., the real property upon which said taxes are a lien.

Woodland, Oct. 18, 1880.

A. S. ARMSTRONG,
Tax Collector.

oc18dtd

Public Auction.

We will sell at Public Auction

AT THE WORLEY & ELSEY RANCH,

One Mile East of Arbuckle City, Cal.,

AT TEN O'CLOCK A.M.,

On Thursday, Oct. 28th,

The following described property:

50 head Work Mules,
20 head Work Horses,
30 sets Harness,
1 Enright Strawburning Engine,
1 Pitts' Separator,
1 new Stockton Grain Cleaner, largest size,
1 Derrick Wagon, complete with forks, ropes, etc.:
2 Water Carts,
1 Traveling Kitchen,
2 Baxter 12-foot Headers,
1 Case Header,
2 Double-gear Headers,
2 sets Jackson's Grain Lifters,
2 Hay Rakes,
1 Nash & Cutt's Grain Cleaner,
2 Mowing Machines (nearly new),
10 Farika Gang Plows,
10 six-horse Harrows,
2 Gem Seed Sowers,
20 Wagons, mostly Bain, two-inch Iron axles;
15 Header Beds,
3 Buggies,
1 sulky,
2 sets Single Harness,
2 sets Double Buggy Harness,
2 sets Blacksmith's Tools,
Fifth Chains, Stretchers, etc.

.....ALSO.....

HOUSEHOLD & KITCHEN FURNITURE,

Consisting of 4 Cooking Stoves, 1 Parlor Stove, Dishes, and a variety of other articles too numerous to mention.

TERMS OF SALE:—All sums under $50, cash; on all sums over that amount credit given until September 1st, 1881, on approved Notes bearing one per cent. per month interest.

HOUX BROS.

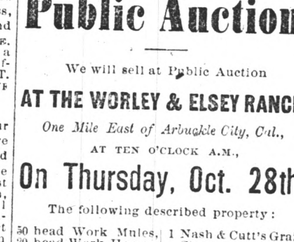
T. SMITH, Auctioneer. oc21wlt

CARD.

To the Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Co.:—I beg to acknowledge the prompt payment to me of Five Thousand Dollars, the amount of Insurance upon the life of my late husband, Auguste Weber, killed by a locomotive Aug. 20th, 1880. MARGARET WEBER.

[oc18 1w1]

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED

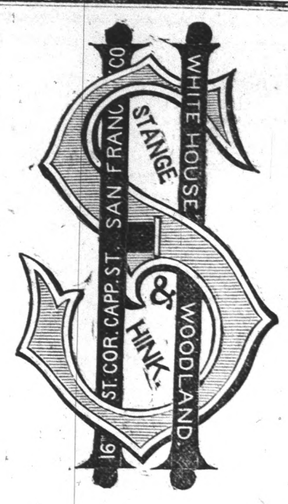


STOMACH BITTERS

The accumulated evidence of nearly thirty years show that the Bitters is a certain remedy for malarial disease, as well as its surest preventative; that it eradicates dyspepsia, constipation, liver complaint and nervousness, counteracts a tendency to gout, rheumatism, urinary and uterine disorders, and it imparts vigor to the feeble, and cheers the mind while it invigorates the body.

For sale by all druggists and dealers generally. oc7

NOTICE!



NOTICE!

STANGE & HINK

WHITE HOUSE,

Have Just Received an Immense Stock of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS!

CONSISTING OF ALL NEW SHADES AND STYLES OF

Dress and Fancy Goods,

Mens,' Youths' and Boys' Clothing,

CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS,

MATTINGS,

LACE CURTAINS, ETC.

Our Goods are mostly imported direct and therefor can offer Extra Inducements to Customers. GOODS SOLD AT ONE PRICE ONLY.

STANCE & HINK, White House, Woodland,

And at Sixteenth and Capp Streets, San Francisco. se9dw

ELGIN WATCHES, WALTHAM WATCHES!

FOR LADIES AND CENTLEMEN.

NEW STOCK JUST RECEIVED AT

WACHHORST'S,

THE LEADING JEWELER OF SACRAMENTO.

Sign of the Town Clock. NO. 79 J STREET,

BETWEEN THIRD AND FOURTH, SACRAMENTO. jy10w

Auction Sale

—OF—

LIVE STOCK,

FARM IMPLEMENTS, ETC.

Having sold my Farm, and having a surplus of Stock, Wagons, Tools, etc., left, I shall offer all that then remains unsold at AUCTION, on

Thursday, Oct. 21, 1880,

Commencing at 10 A.M.,

At the Ranch of the undersigned,

5½ Miles S.W. of Woodland,

Consisting in part as follows:

S.W. 1-4 of Sec. 22, T. 9 N., R 1 E.,

Mt. Diablo Base and Meridian;

Is Fallowed, and has been Twice Plowed.

☞ One-third of the price must be paid at time of sale.

10 head Work Horses,
8 head Work Mules,
3 Header Wagons & Grain Frames,
1 Spring Wagon,
1 Buggy,
10 head Young Cattle,
120 head of Fat Hogs,
1 Fine Durham Bull,
300 head of Sheep,
Sett of Blacksmith Tools,
Fifth Chains,
Stretchers,
Doubletrees,
8 Setts Harness,
1 Nash & Cutts' Seed Cleaner,
Tackle Blocks & Ropes
Stock'n Derrick Fork,
Harrows and Plows,
And numerous other articles.

TERMS.—On sums of Twenty Dollars or less, cash at time of Sale; on sums over Twenty Dollars, time will be given on Notes with approved security bearing one per cent. per month interest.

oc10dw **N. GRAYSON, Prop'r.**

LOST.

The undersigned having lost a note given by David Wolgamott and Joseph Wolgamott for the sum of $422.75, payable to the undersigned, dated January 30th, 1878, hereby gives notice of the fact. There has been several payments made on it. All persons are hereby warned not to purchase or trade for said note, and any one finding the said note will confer a favor by sending it to J. W. TILLEY at Rock Postoffice, or leaving it at the DEMOCRAT office, Woodland, Yolo county, Cal.

oc18dw1w J. W. TILLEY.

J. K. SMITH,

UNDERTAKER,

OPP. CRAFT HOTEL.

Wood and Metalic Caskets and every requisite for Funerals always on hand. jy1dw

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—AND—

RESIDENCE FOR SALE.

The undersigned offers for sale his well known Blacksmith Shop,

Opposite the Tackney House,

MAIN STREET, WOODLAND.

Together with all the Blacksmith Tools therein. Also,

The Residence of Six Rooms

On the same lot. The lot is 60 by 190 feet.

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The whole treatment, PAD, BODY PLASTER and FOOT PLASTERS, all combined, sold for $1.00—the cheapest and best remedy ever discovered, and a positive cure guaranteed if worn according to directions. Remember, Pad, Body Plaster and Foot Plasters, the whole, $1.00. Sold by all druggists, or mailed on receipt of price by

THE LION MEDICINE CO., NEW YORK.

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oc5dlaw&w1m

SPECIAL TO FARMERS.—AS HARVEST is about over and we still have a few bales of Standard Calcutta grain bags on hand, full size, we have concluded to dispose of them at 9 cents to close out the lot. Give us an early call and secure the bargain offered. A. NICKELSBURG & BRO.

sep28d2w-wtf.

CHARLES T. COTTER:—Please send your address to W. E. COTTER, No. 114 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa., and you will receive information of importance to you.

oc14w4t W. E. COTTER.

YOU CAN GET ALL KINDS OF Groceries, Dishes and Glassware, and more of them and for less money, at J. H. EATON'S, than any other house in Woodland. Corner of Main and Third streets, opposite Masonic Hall. oc2dw

The Yolo Democrat.

WOODLAND, YOLO CO., CAL.,

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1880.

Left Alone.

BY ALBERT H. HARDY.

Do you ever think, in the twilight gray,
Of the poor old mother, far away?
Who is waiting and longing with throbbing heart,
In the humble cottage, far apart
From the wider streams of noise and strife,
In the shady paths and walks of life?

Do you ever think of the kiss she gave,
When you left her, manly and strong and brave,
For the battle of life and the ways of men?
With many a promise you left her then.

So, as evening falls, will you think to-night?
Have you kept your vows? Are her days made bright!
Have you sent a token, or seen her face,
Since the day you left the dear old place
You call your home!

Perhaps she stands
In the open door, with her withered hands
Upheld to shield the fear-dimmed eyes,
And so she waits, till the evening skies
Turn into scarlet, and fade to gray
Alone she kneels by the bed to pray—
The little bed, with spread as white
As when a child you lay that night
When father died.

And the days go by.
"He will come to me. I cannot die
Without one look at my darling boy—
My only hope, my pride, my joy!"
And so she waits, without complain,
With the thought that her boy will come again.

You will think of this when the eyelids close,
And the sad, sweet smile, like a faded rose,
On the lips that had trembled and quivered so,
For the kiss that they would never know.

"She was left alone," were the words they said,
The care was gone, the pain had sped;
And all alone, in the twilight gray,
She sleeps in the churchyard, far away.

Characteristics of the Esquimaux.

Among themselves the Esquimaux are known as *Inuits*, or "men;" the seamen of the Hudson Bay ships have long been accustomed to call them *Seymos* or *Suckemos*—names derived from the cries of *Seymo* or *Teymo*, with which they hail the arrival of the traders; while the old Norsemen designated them, in allusion to their discordant shouts, or by way of expressing their infinite contempt, *Skraelingers* "screamers," or "wretches."

The European feels impelled to pity the hard fate which condemns them to inhabit one of the dreariest and most inhospitable regions of the globe, where only a few mosses and lichens, or plants scarcely higher in the scale of creation, can maintain a struggling existence; where land, animals and birds are few in number, and where human life would be impossible but for the provision which the ocean waters so abundantly supply. As they live in a great degree upon fish and the cetaceans, they dwell almost always near the coast, and never penetrate inland to any considerable distance.

In the east the Esquimaux, for several centuries, have been subjected to the civilizing influence of the English and the Dutch; in the west, they have long been under the iron rule of the Muscovite. In the north and the center their intercourse with the Europeans has always been casual and inconsiderable. It will therefore be understood that the different branches of this widespread race must necessarily exhibit some diversity of character, and that the same description of manners and mode of life will not in all points apply with equal accuracy to the savage and heathen Esquimaux of the extreme northern shores and islands, the Greek Catholic Aleuts, the faithful servants of the Hudson Bay Company, and the disciples of the Moravian Brethren in Labrador or Greenland.

Yet the differences are by no means important, and it may be doubted whether any other race, living under such peculiar conditions and extending over so vast an area, can show so few and such inconsiderable specific varieties. When one thinks of an Esquimaux, one naturally calls up a certain image to one's mind; that of a man of moderate stature, or under medium size, with a broad flat face, narrow, tapering forehead, and narrow or more or less oblique eyes; and this image or type will be found to be realized throughout the length and breadth of Esquimaux America. The Esquimaux, generally speaking, would seem to have sprung from a Mongol stock; at all events, he can claim no kinship with the Red Indians. Happily for Europeans, if inferior to the latter in physical qualities, he is superior in generosity and amiability of disposition.

The Esquimaux are sometimes spoken of as if they were dwarfs or lilliputians, but such is not the case. They are shorter than the average Frenchman or Englishman; but individuals measuring from five feet ten inches to six feet have been found in Camden Bay. Doctor Kane speaks of Esquimaux in Smith Strait who were fully a foot taller than himself. It is true of the females, however, that they are comparatively little.

The Esquimaux are a stalwart, broad-shouldered race, considerably stronger than any other of the races of North America. In both sexes the hands and feet are small and well-shaped. Their muscles are strongly developed, owing to constant exercise in hunting the seal and the walrus. They are also powerful wrestlers, and on no unequal terms could compete with our athletic celebrities. Their physiognomy, notwithstanding its lack of beauty, is far from displeasing; its expression is cheerful and good-tempered, and the long winter night does not seem to sadden their spirits or oppress their energies.

The females are well made, and, though not handsome, are scarcely to be stigmatised as ugly. Their teeth are white and regular, and their complexion is warm, clear and good. It is true that they cannot be seen to advantage, owing to the layers of dirt by which it is obscured; but it is not much darker than a dark brunette, and as for the dirt—well, perhaps, it is preferable to cosmetics.

Even in the Arctic world, woman seems conscious of the influence of her charms, and man seems willing to recognize it. They plait their black and glossy hair—these Esquimaux beauties!—with much care and taste; and they tattoo their forehead, cheeks and chin with a few curved lines, which produce a not altogether unpleasant effect.

From Behring Straits eastward, as far as the river Mackenzie, the males pierce the lower lip near each angle of the month, in order to suspend from it ornaments of blue or green quartz, or of ivory, shaped like buttons. Some insert a small ivory quill or dentalium shell in the cartilage of the nose. They decorate themselves, moreover, with strings of glass beads; or, where these cannot be obtained, with strings of the teeth of the musk-ox, wolf or fox; hanging them to the tail of the jacket, or twining them round the waist like a girdle.

They can defy the rigor of the Arctic winter, its extreme cold, its severest gales, and pursue their avocations in the open air even in the dreariness of the early winter twilight, so cleverly adapted is their garb to the conditions under which they live. Their boots, made of seal-skin, and lined with the downy skins of birds, are thoroughly waterproof; their gloves are large, but defend the hands from frost-bite. They wear two pair of breeches, made of reindeer or seal-skin, of which the under pair has the close, warm, stimulating hair close to the flesh; and two jackets, of which the upper one is provided with a large hood, completely enveloping the head and face, all but the eyes.

The women are similarly attired, except that their jacket is a little longer, and the hood in which they carry their children, considerably larger; and that, in summer, they substitute for the skin-jacket a water-tight shirt, or *kamleika*, made of the entrails of the seal or walrus. They sew their boots so tightly as to render them impervious to moisture, and so neatly that they may almost be included in the category of the works of art.

Fish-hooks, knives and spear or harpoon heads, the Esquimaux make of the horns and bones of the deer. In constructing their sledges and roofing their huts, they have recourse to the ribs of the whale when driftwood is not available. Strips of seal-skin hide are a capital substitute for cordage, and cords for nets and bow-strings are manipulated from the sinews of musk-oxen and deer.

The *kayak* or *baidar* is as good in its way as the light and swift canoe of the Polynesian islanders. It consists of a narrow, long and light wooden frame-work, covered water-tight with seal-skin, with a central aperture for the body of the rower. Sometimes the frame is made of seal or walrus bones. The Esquimaux takes his seat in his buoyant craft, with legs outstretched, and binds a sack—which is made from the intestines of the whale, or the skins of young seals—so tightly round his waist, that even in a rolling sea the boat remains water-tight. Dexterously and rapidly using his paddle, with his spear or harpoon before him, and preserving his equilibrium with marvelous steadiness, he darts over the waves like an arrow; and even if upset, speedily rights himself and his buoyant skiff.

The *oomiak*, or woman's boat, consists in like manner of a framework covered with seal-skins; but it is large enough to accommodate ten or twelve people, with benches for the women who row or paddle. The mast supports a triangular sail, made of the entrails of seals, and easily distended by the wind.

It has been observed that a similar degree of inventive and executive skill is displayed by the Esquimaux in their spears and harpoons, their fishing and hunting implements. Their oars are tastefully inlaid with walrus teeth; they have several kinds of spears or darts, according to the character of the animal they intend to hunt; and their bows, with strings of seal-gut, are so strong and elastic as to drive a six-foot arrow a really considerable distance.

The harpoons and spears used in killing whales or seals have long shafts of wood or bone, and the barbed point is so constructed that, when lodged in the body of an animal, it remains imbedded, while the shaft attached to it by a string is loosened from the socket and acts as a buoy. Seal-skins filled with air, like bladders, are also employed as buoys for the whale spears, beings tripped from the animal with such address that all the natural apertures are easily made air-tight.

Royal Leisure.

The employment of the leisure hours of royalty has always been a subject of interesting study to the world. Louis Seize passed his vacant hours in forging locks and bolts; Marie Antoinette carried the art of *pâtillage* to great perfection; Victoria has studied every art wherewith to beguile the time of repose from the anxieties of state. Her Majesty paints, embroiders, plays the piano, and spins, which last amusement was a favorite one during a whole winter season. The Princess Imperial of Germany is a first-rate artist, and both paints and etches with considerable skill, but Queen Olga, of Greece, is devoted to—cooking! and, as was to be expected, cookery has become so fashionable in Athens that it is considered a far more elegant accomplishment than any of the fine arts, and the young lady who can "toss up" an omelet, or "give a cold beefsteak the taste of ragoo," according to the old song, is regarded with far more admiration than one who can sing or play, or paint or embroider, with the greatest skill. Queen Olga's kitchen, fitted with every appurtenance necessary to the practice of the culinary art in its highest perfection, is one of the wonders of the city.

LIBERTY, EQUALITY, FRATERNITY.—Over the entrance of every cathedral and church in France, as well as over the palaces of kings and emperors, you will find in very large characters the three conjuring words of French Democracy—"Liberty, Equality, Fraternity"—inscribed by order of the government. They are over the portals of the beautiful Madelaine; they are over the great door of the venerable Notre Dame, and even when I went to St. Denis, to the cathedral which contains the relics or the effigies of the kings of France for many a generation, I found the three words of dread to monarchs high over the ancient porch. Of course they are obnoxious to the hierarchy and the priests, and to many of the laity who pass under them on the way to the service; but the State, which pensions religion, insists that the Church shall recognize the basis of its authority.

The Russian Czar.

A remarkable incident has recently been brought to light in the childhood of the present Czar of Russia. When a boy of twelve, his father, Nicolas I., made him a lieutenant in the Imperial Guard.

The child was delighted with his glittering uniform. Happening soon after to enter a hall where the highest Tartar princes of Southern Russia were assembled in council, he was still more elated when these dignitaries (many of them aged men) rose to pay homage to the heir-apparent.

He crossed and re-crossed the hall with childish swagger, but after the second obeisance, the nobles continued their conference, and took no further notice of the boy. Alexander ran in a rage to his father to complain of them; but Nicolas led him before them, rebuked him publicly for his vanity and insolence, and disgraced him by stripping him of his epaulettes.

On another occasion, Nicolas showed that there were times when he could control his own spirit, and fulfill the ordinary obligation that one gentleman owes to another when he has wronged him. In one of his frantic spells of rage, he grossly insulted an old general who had faithfully served him. The soldier resigned his commission. Nicolas commanded him to appear before the whole staff, and then he apologized and begged forgiveness of the man as publicly as he had offered the insult.

It is worth while for American boys to study the lives of these Romanoff princes—tragical with mad spasms of cruelty, love, hate and rage—in which the ordinary passions of men are exaggerated into something abnormal and monstrous.

It is probable that the Romanoffs were no better or worse than other men, but they are subjected to a terrible temptation in the power with which they are invested; a power which is absolute, and which doubtless seems to them illimitable.

The American boy, son of an ordinary citizen, whose life is held down and ruled from his cradle by law, by custom, and by religion, finds it hard to control his appetites and passions. How much more difficult is it for a child who is born to almost absolute power to put a yoke on himself. In such a case the natural tendency of all appetites is to assume enormous proportions.

Even the most careless boy can here catch a glimpse of the great law of compensations, and see how the calm, solid happiness, attainable by a plain American citizen, is preferable to a seat on the highest throne of Europe, with the possibility of the mad career of a Catharine, or of an Ivan the Terrible.

Ice and the Stomach.

The use of ice as a luxury, in the form of ice-cream or of iced water, is becoming more and more prevalent in this country. Used in these ways they are generally taken, especially by the young, recklessly, without a thought of any serious, possibly fatal, results that may follow.

An average stomach has an immense deal to do to digest three full meals a day; especially when, as is frequently the case, it is disturbed and irritated by food that is indigestible because of its quality or its quantity. Let it be remembered that there is nothing in the body—blood, muscle, membrane, bone, tendon, nerve, brain, or secretions—which has not come of the contents of the stomach. Neither is there a thought, a feeling, an emotion, a volition, or an act, which has not derived the material force back of it from the stomach.

Such an organ must, therefore, be highly organized. It has countless arteries, veins, nerves and glands. It is lined with a delicate mucous membrane, as much so as the air-tubes.

It is studded all over with glands which elaborate and pour into it that wonderful fluid, the gastric juice. Its coats consist of different thin layers of muscles arranged crosswise, and these are constantly at work giving it that peculiar rolling motion by which the food is thoroughly mixed with the saliva. Every organ and muscle when in action must have a special supply of blood. This is especially true of the stomach.

Food, therefore, fails to digest if the blood is withdrawn from the stomach, as, for instance, to the brain by study, or close thought, or by anxiety, immediately after eating.

Now, it is the nature of cold to contract all blood-vessels and drive back the blood, and to paralyze, more or less, all nerves. Of course, the flow of gastric juice is checked, and digestion is arrested and the proper motion of the stomach interfered with, by an ice-cold fluid introduced into it.

Further, when the reaction sets in, the blood-vessels become over-distended, producing often a dangerous congestion, and an increased thirst, with a demand for more ice-water, thus inducing a "vicious circle."

From what we have said, any reader can see that iced water, or ice-cream, should not be taken into the stomach at the same time with food. Serious consequences often follow a disregard of this physical law.

HOW TRUCKEE GOT ITS NAME.—In 1854 a party of men left Council Bluffs, Ia., to go to Oregon. They came across the plains, and when they reached the hunting-grounds of the Shoshones they procured an Indian guide named Truckee. This Indian accompanied them as far as Sutter's Fort. In traversing this region the Indian told them of a rapid river that flowed from one great river to another. The party did not reach the river as soon as they expected and they began to look upon "Truckee's river" as a river of the mind, a flowing fiction. "Truckee's river" was for a time a frequent jest upon their lips, and when at last they reached the stream he described they had already named it. From "Truckee's river" to "the Truckee" was a transition natural and easy.

PAINTING AND GRAINING PINE.—Boil one pound of logwood in two quarts of water two hours, brush this decoction well over the box—this is mahogany color. Rosewood serve the same way, but next well streak the surface to imitate the grain of rosewood, with the following mixture: one quarter ounce green copperas in water; apply with a hard brush or fine comb; when dry, paper gently to avoid rubbing out the color; then varnish it with brown, hard varnish, using a camel-hair brush. If care be taken, and neatly done, it will have a good effect.—*Young Scientist.*

Edgar A. Poe.

Poe would have been remarked upon the street. He was of a slighter form than Willis, less mindful of his dress, pale, and with a singularly dark and commanding eye. In a room, without his hat, his high white forehead and intellectual aspect at once distinguished him. His domestic life was believed to be very unhappy. It was known that he was poor and lived by his pen, and it was understood that he was the victim of strong drink. He died sadly at Baltimore, and "Dr." Griswold published a memoir of him which his friends and admirers believe to be the source of the false impression of the man, so that he is described as "a dissolute fantastic writer, who died at Baltimore in consequence of fits of intoxication."

Poe was as bitter in commenting upon his contemporaries as Willis was friendly. He defied censure, and expressed a scorn of the public, to which, with the instinct of genius, he yet appealed. He went to Boston to read a poem. There was a large audience and great expectation. Poe read some verses written when he was a boy. Boston said he was drunk. Poe retorted that the poem was good enough for Frogpondians. The fact apparently was that he intended to write a poem for the occasion, but was prevented by stress of occupation. In the brief preface to the slight volume of his verse, "The Raven, and Other Poems," published in Wiley and Putnam's "Library of Choice Reading" in 1845, Poe says, disdainfully, "With me poetry has been, not a purpose, but a passion; and the passions should be held in reverence: they must not—they can not—at will be excited with an eye to the paltry compensations or the more paltry commendations of mankind." This seems to be merely the usual Byronic strain. But it is childish to write for those at whose judgment you sneer. If a man writes for the love of writing, he prints because he wishes other people to read what he writes. A man who withdraws as a hermit to the Central Park may scoff at mankind, but he is plainly not enamored of solitude. Yet this sneer of Poe's in the light of the truth now told of his life, was not disdain, but unhappiness.

The memoir of Griswold really seems to be what Minto calls it, "a malignant myth," and Mr. Ingram, who had already edited an English edition of Poe's works, has patiently and conclusively disposed of many of the slanders which have pursued the name of the poet. Of many facts in his life the true explanation is very different from the usual version. But it is the greatest service to Poe's memory to show that his dissipation was not the cause of his misfortunes, but that peculiarly trying misfortunes produced his dissipation. This is what Mr. Ingram has done for an American poet whose verse is more justly weighed now than when he was living, and which is not found wanting.—EDITOR'S EASY CHAIR, in *Harper's*.

Cuban Belles.

The Cuban belles have taken Saratoga by storm this season. They are here, says a correspondent, in great numbers, and are creating a decided sensation. Various rumors are spread abroad about the immense fortunes they possess. One dark-eyed Andalusian beauty is reported to be the heiress to five millions; another sylphlike creature, with almond-shaped eyes, luxuriant dark tresses, and that indescribable walk of the Spanish beauty, who seems to glide over the ground instead of stepping like an ordinary mortal, is put down at three millions. They are from that ever-beautiful and most unhappy island, Cuba. But whether the stories concerning their vast estates are fabulous or not—as such reports generally are—these Cuban belles have a fortune in themselves enough to captivate the fancy of our society youths. We except, however, the inveterate old beaux, who are to be caught with nothing but a golden bait, and who are not worth the trouble of fishing for them. Last evening two of these senoritas, the Misses Jove, sang most delightfully in the parlors of the Grand Union Hotel, drawing around them a throng of enthusiastic admirers of their lovely voices. They sang their pretty Spanish ballads and Creole duet, which was the very ideal of music in tropical lands, under the full-orbed moon and with Spanish guitar for accompaniment.

The duet was encored and was repeated. No doubt the guests in the parlors would have been content to sit for hours listening to these sweet and youthful voices, but our dark-eyed belles were forced to say *buenos noches* at last, and tripped away from our enchanted eyes and still more enchanted ears to the ball at the United States.

Permanence of Ocean.

It has been a favorite theory with geologists that the land and sea have been constantly changing their relations in past ages. Continents have gradually sunk beneath the ocean waters, while the bed of ocean has been uplifted so as to form new continents. It would seem that this theory must be abandoned if the revelations made by dredging operations can be trusted. Dr. W. B. Carpenter, who has been conducting deep sea-dredgings for many years in the service of the English Government, rejects the whole theory without hesitation.

He finds the bed of ocean very shallow, in general, near the shores of continents, and thinks this shallow bed belongs to the continents, and may be subject to alternate elevations and sinkings.

But in the great ocean depths, corresponding to the mountain heights on shore, he finds no evidence of change in the geologic ages. They contain no washings from the land of vegetable or animal remains, and give no traces of continental life. The real oceanic floor is level, like the prairies of the West, with slight undulations of surface.

Dr. Lyell imagined geology to be one of the exact sciences, and that his work would be of permanent authority. His theory of the untold ages needed for geological changes has been exploded by Sir William Thomson; and his other theory of the oscillation of continents and ocean beds is now disproved by Dr. Carpenter. It is evident that geologists must not be too boastful of scientific exactness.

Olive Logan says the first duty of a girl, on finding herself ugly-looking and ungainly, is to cultivate such a sweet temper that some one will be certain to marry her.

Hotels Here and Abroad.

Mr. Burnap, to whom the great success of the Manhattan Beach hotel is mainly due, in an interview with a *Times* reporter, makes certain statements in which the *Times* editor thinks there are not a few errors. So think we. Mr. Burnap does not call himself a "hotel man." He says that "hotel men have not usually been successful in the management of great hotel enterprises, and I tell Mr. Corbin if I should die he must not get a hotel man to conduct those hotels." * * * "It is no uncommon thing," continues Mr. Burnap, "to hear about the magnificent hotels we have in this country, and their vast superiority over all the other hotels in the world. This is a great mistake. Our hotels, fine as they are, are not superior to the hotels of the Old World; they are so far behind the best continental hotels that they are not to be named in the same breath. It would sound like gross exaggeration if I were to say that the best American hotels compare with the great hotels of Paris just about as Cable's compares with the Oriental, but such is the case. There is fully that much difference between them. Any one who ever traveled in Europe and lived in the best hotels on the continent, knows that the idea that our American hotels lead the world is mere nonsense." We would add that travelers know this too—that the system upon which hotels abroad are kept is not liked by Americans. The proprietor of Manhattan Beach hotel goes on to say: "It has long been my pet idea to build a hotel in New York that shall fully equal the Hotel du Louvre, the Grand, or the Continental of Paris; the Kaiserhof of Berlin, or the Midland of London. All these hotels are as much in advance of anything we have in this country as it is possible to conceive." With this statement everybody will not agree; many persons, whose opinion is also entitled to respect, believe that the Saratoga hotels, the Windsor and Brevoort in Fifth Avenue, the new Grand hotel in London, not to mention other notable examples in New York, Chicago, and elsewhere in the United States, are equal, nay superior in many respects to the hotels named by Mr. Burnap. The gentleman closes with this proposition: "The land, building, and furniture of the hotel I have designed would cost $5,500,000. And I believe the time is not far off when New York will have just the hotel I want to build—the best hotel in the world. When the capital is secured it will take two years to build it." But how long it will take to secure the capital, five and a half millions of dollars, Mr. Burnap does not venture to predict.—*New York Paper.*

What is a Gentleman?

It is almost a definition of a gentleman to say he is one who never inflicts pain. This description is both refined and, as far as it goes, accurate. He is mainly occupied in merely removing the obstacles which hinder the free and unembarrassed action of those about him; and he concurs with their movements rather than takes the initiative himself. His benefits may be considered as parallel to what are called comforts or conveniences in arrangements of a personal nature; like an easy chair or a good fire, which do their part in dispelling cold or fatigue, though nature provides means of rest and animal heat without them. The true gentleman in like manner carefully avoids whatever may cause a jar or jolt in the minds of those with whom he is cast; all clashing of opinion, or collision of feeling, all restraint, or suspicion, or gloom, or resentment; his great concern being to make every one at their ease and at home. He has his eyes on all his company; he is tender toward the bashful, gentle toward the distant, and merciful to the absurd; he guards against unseasonable allusions or topics which may irritate; he is seldom prominent in conversation, and never wearisome. He makes light of favors while he does them, and seems to be receiving when he is conferring. He never speaks of himself except when compelled, never defends himself by a mere retort; he has no ears for slander or gossip.—CARDINAL NEWMAN.

BOB ROY CANOE MACGREGOR.—"Rob Roy" MacGregor is described as a "tall man, with iron-gray hair and a mustache, and a hard wear-and-tear look about him, as of bone and muscle unencumbered by superfluous weight. His tongue has just that slight tinge of bonnie Scotland which, like a glimpse of purple heather, recalls the memory of the 'land of the mountain and the flood.' To judge, not by past deeds, but by present aspect, a strong, sinewy man, ready at any moment, despite his 54 years, either to breast a hillside or to guide the Rob Roy through the seething rapids of an unknown stream. Happily married within a few years to a lady who, like the Duchess of Sutherland, is an energetic canoeist, John MacGregor is an extraordinary instance of a late conversion to the married theory of existence. During his earlier manhood he apparently exulted in solitude."

A TOUCHING REQUEST.—We often hear allusions to the Indians' tenacious memory of a wrong or a favor, but seldom to their memory of a personal sorrow. Examples of the last are the Ute chief Ouray and his wife. Gen. Fiske of the United States Army says:

They appealed to the Board of Commissioners to help them recover their only child, who was stolen by the Arapahoes twenty years ago. The boy was only four years old at the time, but the parents have not got over their grief at his loss, and think they should recognize him now if he could be found. When he last saw Ouray in Washington, the chief took up a child and said,—

"If this child should be stolen from you, you would use the whole army of the United States to recover it. Can't you help me get back my boy?"

Ouray (says Gen. Fiske) is "an abler man than many members of Congress.

It is said that the expense of constructing underground telegraph wires would not greatly exceed the present annual expenditure for repairs, and the cost of operating under that system would be much less than the present method. Ten thousand interruptions and annoyances would cease, and the unsightly poles which now disfigure our thoroughfares would be abolished.

Sixty per cent of the cases of insanity occurring in France are, according to a physician of that country, caused by the use of absinthe.

Cosmetics.

The term cosmetic refers to every kind of personal adornment, with the exception of dress. It is derived from a Greek word that signifies "I beautify;" it has a rather wide signification comprehending not only carmine, pearl-white, etc., but pomatums, depilatories and many other substances.

The practice of using cosmetics is of very ancient date. It is mentioned in several parts of Holy Writ, and a notion of the prevalence of these substances amongst the classic people of antiquity may be learned from the writings of Ovid, Martial and Juvenal.

Perfumes are closely allied with cosmetics; their object is the improvement of personal appearance, as well as the diffusion of an agreeable odor.

Although the consumption of perfumery at the present day is enormous, the luxurious Greeks and Romans, at a certain epoch of their history, far surpassed the modern in this respect. Alcohol was a thing unknown to them; their perfumes were for the most part confined to such as had an oily basis. Their value as curative agents was very great; an appropriate perfume was given to each particular organ. Palm-oil was considered good for the cheeks and breasts; balsam mint for the arms, and wild thyme for the knees and neck. The oder of violets was held in great esteem by the Athenians. Myrrh was a favorite both with Greeks and Romans; besides being a constituent of perfumed ointments, it was used in fumigation.

The vegetable extracts are infinitely superior to the mineral ones; but the best cosmetics are soap and water, exercise, air and temperance. With respect to red paints used for the skin, the vegetable reds alone are safe—such as those made from cochineal, Brazil-wood, etc. These are dyeing substances, and are harmless; but the mineral reds, such as vermillion, red lead and minium, are poisonous, and under no circumstances should be admitted to the toilet.

Pearl white is a preparation of bismuth; it is very pernicious to the skin, and if exposed to the fumes of sulphur, will turn black.

The pomatum of the present day consists of perfumed grease, ox-marrow and other fats. Strictly speaking, the word pomatum, as applied to these preparations, is misused. The original composition was called pomatum from its containing apple. Gerarde says, "there is made an ointment with the pulp of apples and swine's grease and rose-water, which is used to beautify the face and take away the roughness of the skin, which is called in shops pomatums, of the apples whereof it is made." Pomatums of the present day do not contain a particle of apple.

Neilson's Easy Lite.

Some few years ago the famous Blanche d'Antigny, who, like Miss Neilson, sprang, so to speak, from the gutter, died in the same way, on her return from Cairo, in a room at the Grand Hotel, with her unopened trunks standing before her. The coincidence may, strangely enough, be developed still further. Blanche d'Antigny was to a large extent the original Zola's Nana, a dramatised version of which is to be brought out next season at the Ambigu. The difficulty however, is to find a blonde woman to play the role. A well-known French actress had spoken to the author of the play, Mr. Busnach, of a beautiful English actress who spoke French like a native. Mr. Busnach asked for an interview to be arranged. The English actress was no other than Miss Neilson, who has died much as Nana died, just on the point when she was about to be asked to create the character before a French audience. Miss Neilson did in reality speak French with facility, an acquirement which she made in her early Bohemian days. She is said to have been born in 1850, and to have made her debut at Margate at the age of fifteen. We do not dispute the facts, but before she appeared on the stage Miss Neilson served as barmaid at a little French cafe, the Cafe de la Regence, which existed until within a few years in Windmill street Haymarket. It was there that Miss Lilian first learnt French, and she left behind such a reputation for beauty and charms that all the barmaids of the cafe ever afterwards called themselves Lilian. She made her debut in London in July, 1865, as Juliet, at the Royalty theater, without attracting any particular attention. After playing in London and in the provinces in a variety of roles she made at last a great "hit" at Drury Lane as Amy Robsart. This character, together with that of Juliet, became her two great parts.—*The Parisian.*

TO RESTORE FADED FLOWERS.—Place the flower in a small empty teacup or scent-bottle. Half fill a saucer with water, in the center of which place the cup or bottle containing the flowers, over which invert a tumbler, the top of which rests in the water, covering the flower in the cup and excluding the air. The effect is surprising; in a short time the faded flowers will revive, the color return into the petals, which quickly expand, and the scent returns as powerfully as when the flowers are first plucked. Care should be taken that the flower does not come in contact with the sides or bottom of the inverted tumbler.—*Ex.*

TO PRESERVE CARPETS.—Carpets should be shaken often. The dirt that collects under them grinds out the threads. But do not sweep them oftener than is absolutely necessary. Take a brush and dusting pan and remove the dirt in this way, and your carpets will wear enough longer to pay for your labor.

OX GALL.—An ox's gall will set any color—silk, cotton or woolen. One spoonful of gall put into a gallon of warm water is sufficient for the above purpose. Gall is also excellent for taking out spots from bombazines, and after being washed in it they look about as good as new. It must be thoroughly stirred into water, and not put upon the cloth. It is used without soap. After being washed in it, cloth which you want to clean should be washed in warm suds, without using soap.

CUTS OR BRUISES.—Tobacco, wet with spirits or water, bound on a fresh cut or bruise will save much soreness and pain. The tobacco should be kept moist by occasionally wetting the bandage with warm water. Fresh tobacco should be applied every day till the soreness is gone; then remove it and put a piece of court plaster over the wound, so as to exclude the air, and it will soon heal without further trouble.

Expression is the mystery of beauty.

He Wasn't That Kind.

Probably there is no train which comes into Rochester on any of the several railroads that brings more newspaper items than the St. Louis express from the west just before midnight. Last night, if the story of a Rochester passenger who came down from Buffalo may be believed, there was an amusing and somewhat exciting incident on the train. An Ohio farmer, from the vicinity of Cleveland, had been riding in the first coach back of the smoker, all the way from the city last named. He wore homespun blue pants and a coat which he had evidently purchased ready-made. On his head was a broad-brim black hat, and around his neck there was the unmistakable paper collar, permeated with perspiration. At Buffalo a young lady in a brown traveling dress with an apparent abundance of the new-fangled, spread-eagle crinoline beneath it, got aboard the same car and commenced casting about for a seat. With that characteristic selfishness which marks the American traveler of to-day, nearly every man in the car who had not a lady or another man in the seat with him, had placed his little satchel on one side of the seat and himself on the other; to carry the idea that the whole seat was "taken." The damsel wriggled through the car and then started disconsolately to walk back. She hadn't reached the middle of the car when our Ohio friend hitched his shoulders with marked individuality, twisted his shaggy head round a large, thick, sun-burned neck, to see if anybody else was in the same predicament, lifted his carpet-bag from the outside of the seat to the floor, coughed nervously, and said to her:

"I reckon I kin make room fur you ef you want a seat."

She did want one, and she wasn't too bashful to say so. They had traveled side by side till they had passed Croft's station, when a freight train suddenly came along side and rattled by them in the opposite direction. The first crashing sound of the freight reminded the Ohioan of death and disaster, no doubt, for he turned his head with a jerk toward the window. Then observing that there was more scare than danger, he sat down somewhat embarrassed. But the sudden movement had been too much for the paper collar. It was all broken up. His fair companion had spotted him as a good-souled old gentleman, and she laid aside her retiring disposition when she observed his embarrassment in the disjointing of the collar. She arose very politely, and said:

"Can't I pin it for you, sir?"

"H'm! I reckon you kin, ef you're a mind to," said he, looking her squarely in the face and becoming reassured to such an extent that he soon acted "perfectly at home." Progress was then the watchword between the two, and before the two had reached Batavia one would have mistaken them for an old widower and his gushing bride, so thoroughly did they improve the time chatting—he about "the gals at home," and she about everything.

The conductor had been through and taken up the tickets this side of Batavia, and the damsel's small talk, like a toy watch which is wound every hour, had about run down. Finally she took out her embroidered handkerchief and yawned behind it. Then she began to wink very slowly, as if by effort, and finally began to nod. Feeling quite as much acquainted as if it had been his own niece that sat beside him, the old gentleman put forth his hand to "nudge" the sleepy girl and remind her that it was "only a few miles further." Fatal movement for him! He touched her in about the locality of a pocket in her cloak. Springing to her feet like a young tigress aroused, she exclaimed in tones approaching a scream, which few of the sleepy passengers failed to hear:

"Don't you dare to touch my portmonnaie again! I might have known you were one of those sharp young railroad swindlers disguised. They always put on a paper collar, poor clothes and wig, to deceive people and steal their purses!"

All this was said about as rapidly as the words could be put together. But the astonished reply came as quickly as it could follow:

"Thunder and lightnin'! Who are you a talkin' to miss? But you can't blackmail me—you can't; I'll expose you! Durn me ef I wasn't all took in! Now get your seat whar you kin!" and he planted the carpet-bag back beside him on the seat.

Victoria's Good Heart.

There is an advantage, after all, in being a queen as well as a woman, when a heroic act is to be recognized in an effective as well as a tender way. And it must be acknowledged that Queen Victoria never fails to use this prerogative with admirable and fine discretion. Two English soldiers, it will be remembered, Melville and Coghill, were killed at the battle of Isandula, Zululand, while bravely attempting to rescue the colors of their regiment. Their widows were pensioned, of course, but the Queen's own womanly heart suggested a further and more gracious recompense. She sent out by the Empress Eugenie two wreaths, and the Empress, after she had made her pilgrimage to the spot where her son was killed, continued her journey to find the graves of these obscure English soldiers and to lay the wreaths upon them with her own hands. She wrote, afterward, a letter to the Queen, describing the wild, grand spot where they are buried, the heroic circumstances of their death, as she had been able to learn them, adding a few words of earnest sympathy for them, and congratulation for the sovereign who had men so brave to lose; all of which the Queen copies in her own hand and sends with a letter of earnest sympathy to the widows of the dead heroes. Certainly there is something in being a woman as well as a queen. Even to a practical American mourning for her dead, the knowledge that these two women, who had been seated upon thrones, had suffered precisely like herself, and held out their hands to her in sympathy, would bring a certain consolation. To loyal Englishwomen the few scribbled words would words would outvalue all pensions or awards.

The English sight-seer must guzzle. An English nobleman who allowed the public free admission to his beautiful grounds has been forced to close them up, as the British tourist leaves beer bottles, debris of luncheons and greasy paper all over the park.

SAN FRANCISCO ITEMS.

Real estate is more in demand.

The Free Masons' Grand Lodge of California is in session this week.

The number of deaths reported at the health office last week was 75; 38 of them were foreigners.

The first rain of the season fell on the morning of the 8th. The shower lasted only half an hour.

Eighteen lady copyists, employed in the office of the County Clerk, were discharged last week for want of work to do.

Bridget Rourke, a native of Ireland, and for many years a resident of this city, died recently at the age of ninety-seven years.

A new pilot boat, the Lady Mine, 82 feet long, is to be tried and accepted by the Pilot Commissioners, and then go into active service.

At the end of September there were in the Industrial School, 106 boys and 65 girls. In the House of Correction there were 233 prisoners.

The Fair recently held for the benefit of St. Paul's Catholic Church proved to be a success beyond the most sanguine expectations. Several thousand dollars will be realized.

There are but 149 prisoners in the County Jail at the present time, a less number than there has been in that institution at any one time since 1870. Eight of the prisoners are awaiting trial for murder.

The American ship, Three Brothers, that has long plied between this port and Liverpool in the transportation of wheat, and the largest merchantman afloat, has been sold and will go under a foreign flag.

Mrs. Lizzie F. Ralston, widow of the late W. C. Ralston, President of the Bank of California, has entered suit against Wm. Sharon and Alexander D. Sharon, the surviving members of the business firm. The claim involves millions.

The receipts from the Jewish congregation, from all sources, during the last year, have been over $29,000, and $1,683 over the expenses, of which the largest items are as follows: Minister, $5,400; Reader, $4,200; Collector, $2,700; choir, $2,270; religious school, $2,700.

At the last monthly meeting of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, the Secretary reported that twenty cases, which included forty-one children, had been taken cognizance of by the Society. Seventeen cases had been investigated, and the abuses corrected as far as practicable.

The City of Peking, which arrived from China and Japan recently, encountered a violent typhoon on her outward passage near Japan. She brought 221 Chinese passengers. This is only about 50 per cent of the number who departed by the Belgic a few days before. Thus by the constant efflux to the East and by the constant return to China, the number of Chinese in this city is steadily decreasing.

A San Francisco daily says that there is now no question of a substantial revival of business. It is felt in every department of trade, and more especially in the labor department, which is the first to be affected by a falling off in business. An active demand for labor exists not only in the city, but in interior counties. Real estate is improving, not so much in actual value as in that general inquiry which precedes a rise in prices.

Superintendent of Schools, Taylor, has moved into his new and elegantly fitted apartments on the second floor of the Larkin street wing of the new City Hall. The apartments consist of a reception room, private office and inner office, and are elegantly furnished. The apartments are filled daily with numbers of lady teachers in the department, and those desiring to consult with the Superintendent.

A postal clerk has been for some considerable time past in confinement in the city prison. It is charged that he had stolen registered letters containing some four or five hundred dollars, and it was desired to compromise the matter with the Government at Washington. The authorities refused to do so, and he has been transferred to the custody of the Marshal, and held to answer by Commissioner O'Beirne in the sum of $2,500.

United States District Attorney, Teare, has instituted legal proceedings in the Circuit Court to recover damages for trespass and eject from the South Farallon the that and only resident there, against the consent of the lighthouse authorities, and claiming to protect the interests of the egg company. It is proposed to bring actions against every one for trespassing in like manner upon the Government reservation.

The Free Library is a popular institution. Whether it is as profitable as an educator of the public mind, is not so certain, since a large proportion of the books, and especially those that are most read, are works of fiction. The Librarian reports that there are now 4,204 card-holders entitled to borrow books from the Library. Number of visitors during September, 31,865; during August, 28,403; increase, 3,462; number of books issued during September, 30,900; during August, 30,737; decrease, 87.

The value of the property owned by the city and county is about $16,000,000; funded debt at 6 and 7 per per cent interest, $3,856,000; less sinking fund on hand, $1,119,731 25. Net funded debt, $2,736,268.75. Floating debt at 6 per cent interest, $36,875. Cash in hands of City and County Treasurer (city, county and State moneys), $900,172.01; loans from sinking fund outstanding, $715,500; assessed value of real estate improvements (1880-81), $164,998,536; assessed value of personal property, $88,521,818; total value of property, $25,352,326.

A State Convention of colored people was held in San Francisco last week. Among others, the following resolution was adopted: That the idea inculcated in doing away with caste schools should be kept up until every branch of political society shall be ridden of that obnoxious term (the outgrowth of race prejudice) colored, or negro. Also the following: That we recommend immigration from the Southern States of agriculturalists and laborers, as well as colored mechanics and artisans from every section of the Union to this State.

The City of Peking brings the following news from China: United States Minister Angell left Peking for Chefoo on August 31st. He will join the Commissioners at the latter place, and then return to Peking. The labors of the Commission will commence in a few weeks. Mr. Swift, Commissioner from California, has been very ill, but has recovered. Reports from Peking are to the effect that it will not be long before Chung How is restored to his former honors. There can be no doubt that this shows that China will now amicably settle her difficulty with Russia, and that there will be no war.

What devices dishonest men resort to so as to make money without work. A new method has come to light by which the Government has been defrauded of considerable revenue. Some time ago a Deputy Marshal noticed boys picking up in the streets the canceled stamps on cigarette packages. He learned that the boys sold them to a stationer, who resold to manufacturers of cigarettes in this city the stamps that have been, for the greater part, issued and canceled in New York. The two men who kept the stationery were therefore arrested, and have been released from custody on bonds of $1,000 each. Two boxes containing some 50,000 canceled stamps, some defaced and all of them yet clinging to the corner of the cigarette package, were seized.

During the month of September there were 965 arrivals in San Francisco by sea and 1,358 departures, the loss being 393. The arrivals by overland railroad were 3,091 and the departures 2 663, showing a loss of 428. The net loss by both routes was 721. This is the first month on record in which the departures on both routes exceeded the arrivals. The departures to China and Japan numbered 841, and the arrivals 387. Thus it is manifest that the Chinese population is steadily decreasing. The efflux to the East and the return to China are constant. What effect this decrease of the Chinese in the city and State will have upon the demand for labor, and the wages of laborers, remains to be seen.

Later news comes from the Arctic ocean by the whaling bark Sea Breeze, 31 days from the Arctic regions. She brings 20,000 pounds of whalebone, 1,650 barrels of oil, and 1,500 pounds of ivory. Captain Barnes, of the Sea Breeze, reports sighting the cutter Thomas Corwin. He considers the Jeanette probably safe, but doubts if the missing whalers will ever be heard from. He spoke the Thomas Corwin again on the 24th of August. Up to that date Captain Hooper had neither seen nor heard anything of the Jeanette or missing whalers and expected to leave the Arctic about September 20th. The captains of the whaling fleet are unanimous in their expressions of approval of the able manner in which Captain Hooper and his officers of the Thomas Corwin have conducted the search for Jeannette and the missing whalers.

NEWS SUMMARY.

A Chinaman has entered the Harvard freshmen class.

Moody & Sankey are on their way to San Francisco.

Sixteen hundred immigrants landed at New York one day last week.

In Georgia, Colquitt is elected Governor by a majority of over 60,000.

Greece has made arrangements to call out twenty thousand men of the reserve.

During the last ten days of September 5,210 persons visited General Hancock.

MacArthur, Lord Mayor-elect of London, will be the first Wesleyan to hold that office.

It is reported that General Grant is to become a Director in the Western Union Telegraph Company.

The headwaters of the Delaware river were never known to be so low. Pedestrians can cross, and fish are dying.

King Kalakaua has summoned W. N. Armstrong of New York, formerly of Honolulu, to be his Attorney-General.

The Thomas Hughs' Southern colony at Rugby, on the Cincinnati and Southern Railroad, has been inaugurated by himself.

The horse distemper in New York is abating. Six thousand animals were sick last week. The disease has broken out in Ohio.

The latest reports from Chili and Peru are, that negotiations for peace have been opened at Arica, with the intervention of the United States.

Senator Blaine, who has been making campaign speeches, in Indiana, has so far lost his voice that he has to cancel the remaining engagements.

One of the murderers of Dr. Parsons, the American missionary, in Turkey, has been condemned to death, and two others to fifteen years' penal servitude.

A National Commercial Convention of Shippers was held in Boston last week. Its object was the modification of the national laws respecting navigation.

At Shelbyville, Indiana, last week, there was a bloody riot growing out of political excitement, and during a political meeting the Sheriff was fatally shot.

It is announced at Geneva, Switzerland, that a Socialist Congress will be held in Zurich in 1881. Circulars have been sent to the principal Socialist societies.

Volunteers are constantly arriving in Greece from Alexandria and Smyrna. The strength of the army is 40,000 men, of whom 19,000 are quartered in Athens.

In Pike county, Illinois, a young man who sought a girl of only fifteen, as a wife, but whose mother would not give her consent, fatally shot both mother and daughter and then himself.

Baltimore is having a gay time celebrating the founding of the city a century and a half ago. There are to be processions every day this week, supplemented by banquets and illuminations.

Cleopatra's Needle, the great Egyptian Obelisk, has at last found its resting-place. The ceremony of laying the corner-stone of its foundation one day last week was witnessed by thousands of spectators.

At Sterling, Ill., the cattle sheds of Miller's Distillery have been burned. Over 1,100 head of cattle perished in the flames; also, 500 tons of hay. The moaning and bellowing of the cattle were frightful beyond description.

The New Yorkers are preparing to give General Grant a great reception. A late dispatch says: It is now expected that 45,000 men will be in line on the occasion of the great torchlight procession to welcome Grant on Monday night.

The gross earnings of the thirty-four principal railroads for the month of September amounted to $15,335,954, against $12,551,557 for the same month last year, an increase of $2,814,397, or 22 per cent. The increase of mileage is 5,573 miles, or 23 per cent.

At Naomis, Ill., last Sunday, a railroad passenger train collided with a freight train, and was set on fire. The entire passenger train, consisting of baggage, express, and mail cars, two coaches, and one sleeper, was entirely consumed. The passengers escaped.

At the Episcopal Convention in New York, Missionary Bishop Clarkson, of Nebraska and Dakota, reported within his original diocese, 58 clergymen, 60 churches and chapels, 2,700 communicants and 600,000 people. The church property is valued at a quarter of a million.

There were two very large political meetings in New York and Brooklyn one night last week, the former addressed by ex-Governor Seymour, who strongly denounced the centralization of power, and upheld the State sovereignty doctrine. The other was addressed by Henry Ward Beecher.

A Paris correspondent learns on undeniable authority, that the Cabinet has come to the absolute conclusion that France should not, under any circumstances, participate in the invasions of any Turkish port, and the French Ambassador has been instructed to communicate this decision to Lord Granville.

De Lesseps announced at the last meeting of the Academy of Sciences in Paris, that operations for carrying out the scheme of the Panama Canal are about to be begun, under the auspices of a syndicate composed of the principal financial establishments of America and Europe. His statement, however, is denied by others.

Parnell addressed a meeting of 10,000 persons at Kilkenny, Ireland, one evening last week. Nine members of Parliament and fifty Catholic priests were present. Parnell announced that as soon as sufficient information had been collected, the Land League would organize a great strike against paying rent on the estate of every renting landlord.

The following news comes from the city of Mexico by way of Havana: On the 25th ultimo, the House of Representatives, by a large majority vote, passed a resolution declaring General Gonzales to be President of the Republic. His term is to begin on December 1st, next. General Gonzales being in the interior is not expected at the capital until the eve of his inauguration. Already speculation is rife as to the formation of the Cabinet.

At Pittsburgh a terrible accident occurred on the Pennsylvania railroad and at the same place where the riots occurred a few years ago. Two passenger trains collided, both being filled with passengers. Nine people were killed outright and twenty more have died since, making in all twenty-nine deaths, while as many more are dangerously hurt, who, the physicians say, cannot recover. In addition to these, there are a large number who are slightly injured. The disaster is attributed to a flagman's disobedience of orders.

By way of Panama we learn that the Chileans continue to devastate the northern provinces of Peru. The magnificent sugar plantations of Polo Seco and San Bernard were burned by the invaders, the owners having refused a money demand. Live-stock, sugar, rice, etc., about the village of Pueblo Nuven were seized and the village burned. The Custom House and rolling stock of the railroad were also burned. A portion of the troops went to Supo, continued the work of plunder, and destroyed the port and a neighboring hacienda by fire. At Payta and Sullana all the rolling stock was burned.

A telegram from New York says: The news of the death of Father Treanor, in California, created profound grief among his parishioners here. He was visiting California to raise funds to help to extinguish the debt of his church. When the dispatch announcing Treanor's death was read by Father Moylan in the school-room of the church, he was so overcome by his own feelings that he could hardly finish the reading, but he had read enough to convey the whole sad truth to his hearers, and then he turned about and knelt down and buried his face in his hands. Instantly behind him, over one hundred women fell into loud and hysterical sobbing.

At Cincinnati a great movement has been in progress for some time, the object of which is the founding of a magnificent Art Museum. A late telegram from that city says: The Eighth Industrial Exposition is closed. Three hundred thousand persons have visited it. Financially, it realized $5,000 clear profit, $2,500 of which the Commissioners have turned over to the Art Museum Fund. This eighth Exposition has been closely identified with the Art Museum movement, and at the close of the Exposition the Commissioners announced to an immense crowd that the Art Museum Fund had been raised to $311,000. Mr. Charles W. West gave $150,000 for an Art Museum, on condition that others should add to it an equal sum.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKET.

FLOUR—The export trade is more active than it has been for many months. During the week a sailing vessel cleared with 15,625 barrels for Liverpool. This vessel, at the time of being chartered, was supposed to have been engaged for wheat. The steamer "Belgic" which recently sailed for China and Japan, took 11,456 barrels. For choice brands there is a fair home trade. Prices are unchanged, but as flour sympathizes with wheat, an advance may be expected very soon.

We quote, Superfine common, $3.00@3.50; Superfine, $3 75@4 25; extra superfine, $4 00@4 75; choice and extra choice, $5 00@5 37½; Oregon, good to choice, $4.50@5.00.

WHEAT—At this date last year the situation as compared with to-day was as follows:

	1879.	1880.
Liv. quotations,	10s2d@10s8d.	9s6d@9s10d
Freight rates,	60@65s.	75@77½s
Local market,	$1.85@1.90.	$1.40@1.45

The prices above are for spot lots of average California in Liverpool, and for good to choice shipping in this city.

More activity has been exhibited this week than at any previous time this season. The first days of the current month brought with them an improved inquiry and a tendency to firmness. Since then there has been a gradual hardening in prices and an increased demand from day to day. At this writing there is a very buoyant feeling on the part of holders, so much so that there is a probability of their getting prices beyond where they can be maintained. There are now over fifty ships under engagement for the wheat fleet, a much larger number than we have had any time this year, and larger than for the corresponding time a year ago. Shippers' necessities are consequently urgent, particularly in view of the fact that offerings continue comparatively light. Exporters have materially advanced their bids and several lots of choice shipping have been placed at $1.45. This figure has been refused by some for No. 1, whether wisely or not remains to be seen. For choice milling $1.51½ is asked, but millers' wants are not so pressing, and most of them have withdrawn from market, believing the present advance only temporary, or if lasting, that much higher prices are not possible for some time to come. An advance in Liverpool of 2d per cental and is to 6d per quarter on floating cargoes has helped buoy the market here. Low prices across the water have helped check, up to this time, the outward movement from the Atlantic side as well as from this coast. In view of our large surplus and that the needs of Europe, as nearly as can be ascertained, are not in excess of last year, it will not be through the natural laws of supply and demand that wheat commands any extraordinary figure this season. In our opinion those who are not well prepared to carry their grain until next spring, or who are not able to secure storage at moderate expense, will not be much, if any the loser if they can manage to reach the market in its present condition, and sell at the rate of $1.50 for choice.

We quote Superfine, $1.30@1.35; fair to choice milling, $1.50@$1.55; shipping, $1.47½@1 52½.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS—Several good-sized fleets of deep-sea vessels have come to port this week, most of them were chartered prior to arrival. Twenty-four vessels have been added to the engaged list, but of these only two were the result of spot charters. The re-chartering of two iron ships is announced, one at 77½s to Cork, U. K., and the other at the same figure to Cork or Havre. Owing to the length of the engaged list, the spot market is at present very quiet, and we do not look for many more charters at the late high rates.

	Engaged.	Disengaged.	To Arrive.
1880.	63,502	10,030	213,389
1879.	62,715	6,660	158,467

BARLEY—There is an improvement in the demand for chevalier, but it is stimulated almost entirely by low prices. Values are now so extremely low that it would seem speculators would be eager to invest. If there is any speculative demand it is in a very quiet way so as not to attract attention. A vessel is now loading with standard, but it is understood most of the cargo is engaged. Some operators in brewing are taking chevalier in preference at present prices. Feed is in moderate request, but is not particularly firm.

We quote feed, 75@80c; Brewing, 90@95; Chevalier, $1.10@$1.30, for fair to choice bay, for Coast, 80@$1 00.

OATS—With ordinary feed descriptions the market is glutted, and prices are very weak. The demand is principally local. There is very little choice offering. Surprise of extra quality might possibly be placed at a good advance on our quotations. Until stocks of feed are materially reduced, low values will rule.

We quote milling at $1 30@$1 35; good to choice feed, $1 25@$1 30; common to fair feed, $1 00@$1 15.

CORN—There has been little activity this week, but no large sales. White has been bought for 95c, the lowest point reached this season. On large yellow there is a small advance. Supplies continue coming forward much faster than they can be placed, and stocks are steadily accumulating.

We quote white at 90@$1 00; large yellow, $1.00@$1.02½; small round yellow, $1.00@1.07½.

RYE—Very few sales are reported. Receipts for the week are above the average, a portion representing purchases made in the interior. The market is very firm at $1.50@$1.52½.

BUCKWHEAT—Last sale reported was at $2.10. Quotable at $2.00@$2.12½.

WOOL—There is considerable fall clip coming forward from the Southern and middle portions of the State. Most of it is exceedingly defective—full of burs and seeds and extraneous matter of various sorts. A poorer lot of wools never reached this market. Receipts are going into warehouse. There are no sales beyond an occasional lot of free and light to local scourers. It will be several weeks before Northern wools will arrive in sufficient quantity to command attention of leading buyers. There is a large amount of Eastern Oregon yet unplaced, and about 700 bales of Valley. Prices are nominally unchanged.

Southern, fair to good, 10@12½; Southern, lambs 12@13½; San Joaquin, heavy, 12@12½; San Joaquin, fair to good, 13@14; Northern lambs, 15@21; Mountain, free, 15@18; Sonoma, choice, 21@22; San Joaquin, selections 14½@15; Oregon, eastern, fair to good, 20@25; Oregon, eastern, choice, 21@26; Oregon, valley, fair to good, 28@30;

BUTTER—Receipts of fresh roll are lighter than for any previous week of the season. Extra choice is so scarce that there is close competition among buyers and in some instances prices are paid above what it can be quoted at without misleading. Choice pickled is in good demand and firm at 30c@32½. Supplies of fresh roll, fair to inferior, are ample.

CHEESE—Prices are hardening under an improved demand. Some dealers are asking an advance, but we hear of no sales above our figures. Reserves are not heavy.

EGGS—The market is not very active. Free arrivals from Utah and Oregon have overstocked the market with common and prices are easy.

We quote California fresh roll butter 37½@42½; common to good roll, 32@35c; Cheese California, 12½@16c; Western Cheese —— @ ——; California Eggs, 32@35c.

POTATOES AND ONIONS—For select varieties of potatoes there is a good demand, fully equal to the supply, and prices are firm. Early Rose and River Reds are dull and weak. Silverskin onions are quite active at advanced prices, large lots being wanted for export. Red onions are slow of sale at low prices.

We quote potatoes, River, early rose, 45@50c; river reds 60@65c; Cuffey's Cove, 1 10@1 15 Humboldt — sweet potatoes, 65@75; Petalumas, —@—; Chili garnets, —@—; peach blows, 40@55; onions, red, 60c@65; silver skins, $1 20@$1 30.

HONEY—For comb in cargo lots, there is at present a very good demand, and full prices are paid. Extracted is firm at unchanged quotations, but the market is very quiet.

Comb, White, per pound, 12½@13; Comb, dark to good, 10@11c; Strained, choice to extra choice, 7@8c; Dark and Candied, 5@6¼.

LIVE STOCK AND MEATS—Beef is firm at full prices. Mutton is weak.

Beef, 1st quality, dressed net, per pound, 5@6; Beef, 2d quality, 4@4½; Beef, 3d quality, 3@3½; Mutton, choice, dressed, per pound, 2½@3½; Hogs, 1st quality, gross, per pound, 4½@4¾; Hogs, 2d quality, 4@4¼c; Hogs, dressed, 6¾@7; Veal, small, per pound, 7½@8¼; Veal, large, 5@6; Lamb spring, per pound, 4@4¼.

Guilty of Wrong.

Some people have a fashion of confusing excellent remedies with the large mass of "patent medicines," and in this they are guilty of a wrong. There are some advertised remedies fully worth all that is asked for them, and one at least we know of—Hop Bitters. The writer has had occasion to use the Bitters in just such a climate as we have most of the year in Bay City, and has always found them to be first-class and reliable, doing all that is claimed for them.—*Tribune.*

Reliable Testimony.

Where testimonials give the residence of the parties it is an easy matter for any person to verify them. Thousands of people from all parts of the Pacific Coast can and have expressed the opinion that there is no other article in the world equal to PHOSPHATE SOAP for common toilet use. A great many people have tested this soap for skin diseases. Among others we give the following from parties who have thoroughly tested PHOSPHATE SOAP:

OAKLAND, Cal., April 5, 1880.

STANDARD SOAP COMPANY—GENTS: Some two or three months ago, I had a boy about two years old that had suffered for a year with a severe eruption on the head and face, caused by teething. The child was in such misery that it would often be awakened out of sleep by the severe itching. He would then scratch his head and face until the blood ran from the scabs. We tried everything we could find, but nothing seemed to give any permanent relief until we tried PHOSPHATE SOAP. Before we had used one cake, the child's head and face were entirely healed, and there has been no appearance of the disease since.

MICHAEL KANE, No. 1068 Kirkham St.

FORT VERDE, Arizona, Dec. 13, 1879.

STANDARD SOAP COMPANY—GENTS: Having received your box of PHOSPHATE SOAP, and having used only one cake of SOAP out of the three, I am happy to say that it has completely cured my sore eyelids which was caused by the alkali dust in Idaho Territory, in 1877, and have been sore ever since until I used PHOSPHATE SOAP.

CORPORAL DENNIS BURKE, Twelfth Infantry.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 27, 1879.

STANDARD SOAP COMPANY—GENTS: After a number of trials of Soaps, I have learned that the PHOSPHATE is certainly the very best for shaving. I thank you for its introduction. JAMES P. ARTHUR.

A Happy Restoration.

I can truly say that I owe my present existence and happy restoration to the hopes and joys of life, to the use of Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, and I say to every one suffering from any manner of kidney, liver or urinary trouble, "Use this remedy and recover." W. E. SANFORD. Holley, N. Y., Fed. 25, 1880.

The Pleasures of Hope.

When the body is bowed with pain an intense longing for relief brings hope. This may brighten the suffering but it does not cure. At a time like this how welcome is such a friend as Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, bringing hope, health and happiness and the joys of a renewed life.

Great Distress

is often suddenly experienced from an attack of cramp in the stomach, colic or other painful affections, for the relief of which nothing is superior to Dr. Pierce's Compound Extract of Smart-Weed, or Water-Pepper, compounded from the best French brandy, Jamaica ginger, smart-weed, or water-pepper, and anodyne gums. For diarrhœa, dysentery, bloody-flux, cholera-morbus, its warming, soothing astringent and heating properties render it a perfect specific, unsurpassed as an anodyne and stimulating embrocation or liniment. Should be kept in every family. Sold by druggists at fifty cents.

Furniture.

New and second-hand at auction prices. H. Schellhaas', 11th St., Odd Fellows' Building, Oakland, Cal. Country orders promptly attended to.

No remedy in the world ever came into such universal use, or has so fully won the confidence of mankind, as Ayer's Cherry Pectoral for the cure of Coughs, Colds and Consumption.

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Best thing out: Celluloid Cuffs and Collars. Try them. Sold everywhere.

A woman who kept a boarding-house in Ottawa, Canada, has recently attempted to commit suicide. In the States it is generally the boarders who feel like putting an end to their existence.—*Puck.*

No More Hard Times.

If you will stop spending so much on fine clothes, rich food and style, buy good, healthy food, cheaper and better clothing, get more real and substantial things of life every way, and especially stop the foolish habit of employing expensive, quack doctors or using so much of the vile humbug medicine that does you only harm, but put your trust in that simple, pure remedy, Hop Bitters, that cures always at a trifling cost, and you will see good times and have good health.—*Chronicle.*

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Bands and Appliances, for the cure of Nervous, Chronic and Special Diseases, can be procured from the PULVERMACHER GALVANIC CO., 513 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Cal. Send for Free Pamphlet and The Electric Review, containing full particulars. *Avoid boons appliances of every description claiming electric qualities.*

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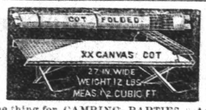
Send for Circulars. 

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Pure Red Clover Blossoms and the extracts of the Blossoms cure Cancer, Salt Rheum and all other blood diseases. Hundreds of cases have already been cured by using the Red Clover. Among the number, D. Needham, 94 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill., cancer on left shoulder; pronounced cancer by the best physicians in New York, Philadelphia and other cities; is now entirely cured. A sister of Dr. D. G. Frisbie, Grinnell, Iowa, cancer in breast; Mrs. Catharine Smith, Farmington, Minnesota, cancer in breast; Captain David H. Small, 44 Winchester avenue, Chicago, Ill., cancer in stomach, given up by several doctors. On the Pacific Coast, will mention mother of D. W. Moody, San Jose, Cal., a severe case; N. W. Calloban, 230 8th St., San Jose, Cal., entirely cured in 3 months. I could also refer to Judge W. H. McGrew, San Jose, Cal.; Rev. T. M. Oviatt, Gilroy, Cal., W. Perkins, 613 Mission St., S. F., and many others. By writing these parties and enclosing stamp you can get their testimony. For more testimonials, complete particulars, etc., address W. C. NEEDHAM, San Jose, Cal., P. O. Box 122, sole agent for Pacific Coast.

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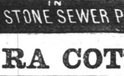

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In use 25 years. The only successful remedy for Nervous Debility, Vital Weakness, and Prostration, from over-work or other cause. $1 per vial, or 5 vials and large vial powder, for $5. SOLD BY DEALERS GENERALLY, or sent post-free on receipt of price. Humphreys' Homeopathic Medicine Co., 109 Fulton Street, N. Y.

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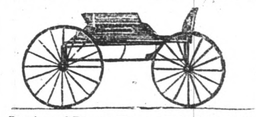

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Owing to the increasing demand for our Matchless Spencer Pianos and Smith American Organs of Boston, we have greatly enlarged our place of business and now have one of the largest and finest stocks of instruments on the coast, including the Matchless "Spencer Pianos," square and upright; also Steinway's, Knabe, Chickering, Emerson, Miller's, Bradbury's and other makers, at all prices.

Mason & Hamlin, George Woods —AND— "Smith American Organs of Boston," Sold on installments if desired.

Send for circulars. F. W. SPENCER & Co., 23 and 25 Fifth St., San Francisco. N. B.—Pianos

The Yolo Democrat

Thursday, October 21st, 1880.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

Styles for Gentlemen—Elegant Costumes—The Fastidiousness of Fophood, etc.

It is not to be inferred, current traditions to the contrary notwithstanding, that all the weaknesses incident to personal vanity are confined to the softer sex. We have our share of faults and foibles, true enough, about matters most trivial to the august perception of the lords and masters, and it is a disappointment not to be able to match a bit of lace or tone a ribbon to the precise shade that we had set our hearts upon. But I went to Baldwin's yesterday, and from an unobserved post, watched certain buyers to my heart's content, or rather discontent; and the deduction with which this communication is prefaced is the unvarnished result of my observations. A very obliging salesman carried suit after suit to the fore—in order that a young man after the dashing type might be appareled to his liking. Shades of departed Brummel! could that mirror speak it might "a tale unfold" after the following fashion. Suit of Elb buff cashmere, four button cutaway vest *a la pompadour*, disclosing an immaculate shirt front relieved by a Windsor scarf in Persian colors; pants medium width, slightly larger at the knee, spring slightly over the boot; a natty autumn overcoat of drab mohair, similating an ulster single breasted, minus belt and rather long, was toned shade for shade with the Cis-Atlantic gloves, and the Persian bordered drab silk kerchief which peeped suggestively from the vest pocket. One item which I must not fail to mention was the broad-soled English boots with low, square heels, which bespoke the young exquisite, a man of sense "for a' that," whom, in the face of new progressions allowed old customs to go by as garments out of date! Time was when a gentleman's tailor was an institution as important in a household as the minister or the family doctor; later developments of skill and taste have rendered the habit obsolete.

The clothing trade of this section as represented by Baldwin, the Clothier, in his two stores, New York and Brooklyn, has shown us possibilities in his line which are electrical. He is the only dealer who in the matter of goods, foreign and American, run a gamut of grades from the lowest to the highest in the manufacture of garments destined to meet the demand of alll classes of buyers. The tradesman and the man of leisure are alike supplied from his immense stock at a moment's notice. One gets style and material of the rarest at first hands at less than half the original cost of custom work without the wear and tear of waiting! Well, why not? It is the privilege of tailors to work in corporations, and to anticipate the requirements of the great public they serve. So much for the electricians of enterprise which renders the age in which we live an advance upon primitive methods of work for individual wear and to the masses accrue untold benefits, as the countless buyers of Baldwin's testify. Yet the same careful discrimination respecting style and fitness is exercised for the business man who desires his round, breasted full-skirted suit of cheviot as if the buyer purchased a suit of Tricot, diagonal, or broad-cloth. Nor is this all! if the suit be sent out as many are, on order, preceded by a system of measurement as detailed in Baldwin's Monthly, which has become a household word from the Canadas to the Sierras, the suit would be of the first order, pressed and packed to perfection; satisfaction guaranteed in all cases. However, the fact that it is possible for a gentleman to dress well, even elegantly, upon very little money, does not diminish the fastidious requirements at home or abroad, and I leave off as I began by asserting that a gentleman at all times, under all circumstances, takes quite as much (pardonable?) pride in his appearance as does the most exacting of my sex in her pretty toilets; yet the pleasure is mutual and the order of admiration very frequently reversed.

VIOLA.

POLITICAL CLIPPINGS.

The Butler Republican Clubs of Massachusetts have declared for Hancock.

Mr. Wm. Snedeker, another prominent Brooklyn Republican, is out in a letter favoring the election of Hancock

The German Republican paper of Springfield, Ill., has flung out its colors for Hancock and English. Thus one by one the Republican roses fall.

Mr. Tilden was elected without Maine. General Hancock has Maine as a starter. This shows 1880 will be like 1876, only more so.—*Albany (N. Y.) Argus.*

F. P. Dewees, Greenback candidate for Supreme Judge in Pennsylvania, says that he is satisfied that Weaver has sold out to the Republicans, and he has taken the stump for Hancock.

The *Valley Review*, an Independent paper with heretofore Republican leanings, published at Lodi, San Joaquin county, advocates the election of Hancock and English and of Glascock for Congress.

It is a significant fact that only in 1879, with the House and Senate both Democratic, were we enabled to float our four per cent bonds at par.—*Mr. Belmont at Democratic mass-meeting in New York, Sept. 23.*

Mr. Lum, who recently published a letter declaring that the Greenback candidate for the Presidency and the principal men engaged in the Greenback campaign obtain their money from the National Republican Committee, has written a second letter reiterating the charge and asserts that he knows of transactions substantiating all that he has said.

A Hancock and English club was formed Friday night at the real estate office of J. Lowell, 415 Montgomery street San Francisco. Forty-seven members signed the roll all of whom stated they had previously voted the Republican ticket. The club pledged itself to support Rosecrans for Congress. No business was transacted, the organization, etc., being left for a future meeting.

Gen. Sickles, who left his leg on the historic ground at Gettysburg, while fighting under the command of Gen. Hancock, has just come out in a manly and patriotic speech, declaring he will support his old commander for President. Gen. Longstreet, who led the confederates at Gettysburg against the Union forces under Hancock and Sickles, is one of the chief Republican diplomatic office holders abroad.

The New York *Truth* (Independent) says that the *death of the Republic* has been determined upon by the stalwarts under the leadership of Grant. That the Republicans will stop at nothing to keep the possession of the Government. That it is rumored documents are being destroyed in Washington to protect delinquents in case the Democrats should succeed. Charges also, if Ohio and Indiana go Democratic, they'll replace Garfield with Grant, who shall have a perpetual lease of power.

In 1876 Hayes received 22,561 votes in Garfield's district, while the latter received 20,012, a loss of 2,549. Hayes' majority over Tilden in Ohio was only 2,747.

Everybody—Republican as well as Democrat—says the Washington City *Republican*, seems to have been surprised at the result in Maine. But surprises of this sort, coming from Republican States, may be expected when a man like General Hancock heads the Democratic column.

Says the Marysville *California Express:* A Democrat of this county offers to wager $1,000, the winner to donate half of that amount to the City Library, that California will cast her electoral vote for Hancock and English. A note of acceptance addressed C. E. C., care of the *Express* office, will be a good way of testing the good faith in which this offer is made.

A special to the *Daily Examiner* says: Timothy Davis, a former Republican Massachusetts Congressman, who has just returned from Washington, was asked how Republicans there feel. He said: "If you give them the least hope, or say anything encouraging for Garfield, they will treat you as if you had come out of the grave to help them. Such gloom I never saw at this stage of a Presidential campaign. The only hope I can see for the Republicans is to change this ticket and put on Grant."

Says the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, the strongest advocate of the payment of Southern claims, in Congress, has been James A. Garfield, the Republican candidate for the Presidency. The New York *Tribune* states that the amount of "Southern claims" is not less than $2,500,000,000. Judging from the alacrity with which Republican Congresses have paid these claims, it is certain that if that party gets control of Congress again, with a Republican Administration, there will be no limit to their raids on the Federal Treasury.

"Garfield is not unknown. He has a long record. He has been long a leader among the advocates of force bills, suspension of habeas corpus, military usurpation, and every other means resorted to by his party to prolong their power. There has not been a measure tending to exalt the military above the civil power, not a question tending to create animosity between the sections, in which James A. Garfield was not on the same side. All this we propose to end by placing in power a man who, although a distinguished soldier, never forgot that his citizenship was a higher distinction."—*Thomas F. Bayard.*

DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

CINCINNATI, June 24, 1880.—Mr. Watterson, from the Committee on Resolutions, reported the platform, as follows:

The Democrats of the United States, in Convention assembled, declare:

1. We pledge ourselves anew to the constitutional doctrines and traditions of the Democratic party, as illustrated by the teachings and example of a long line of Democratic statesmen and patriots, and embodied in the platform of the last National Convention of the party.

2. Opposition to centralization, and that dangerous spirit of encroachment which tends to consolidate the power of all the departments in one, and thus to create, whatever be the forms of government, a real despotism; no sumptuary laws; separation of Church and State for the good of each; common schools to be fostered and protected.

3. Home rule; honest money, consisting of gold, silver, and paper convertible into coin on demand; the strict maintenance of the public faith, State and National, and a tariff for revenue only.

4. The subordination of the military to the civil power, and a general and thorough reform of the civil service.

5. Right to a free ballot, as the right preservative of all rights, and must and shall be maintained in every part of the United States.

6. The existing Administration, representative of conspiracy only, and its claim of the right to surround the ballot-boxes with troops and Deputy Marshals to intimidate and obstruct elections, and the unprecedented use of the veto power to maintain its corrupt and despotic power, insults the people and imperils their institutions.

7. The great fraud of 1876, by which, upon a false count of the electoral vote of two States, the candidate defeated at the polls was declared to be President, and for the first time in American history the will of the people was set aside under a threat of military violence, struck a deadly blow at our system of representative government. The Democratic party, to preserve the country from the horrors of civil war, submitted for the time, in the firm and patriotic faith that the people would punish the crime in 1880. This issue precedes and dwarfs every other. It imposes a more sacred duty upon the people of the Union than was ever addressed to the conscience of a nation of freemen.

8. We execrate the course of this Administration in making places for political crime, and demand a reform by statute which shall make it forever impossible for a defeated candidate to bribe his way to the seat of a usurper by billeting villains upon the people. [This was read again, in response to demands, and was received with loud applause.]

9. The resolution of Samuel J. Tilden not again to be a candidate for election to the exalted place to which he was elected by a majority of his countrymen, and from which he was excluded by the leaders of the Republican party, is received by the Democrats of the United States with sensibility, and they declare their confidence in his wisdom, patriotism and integrity, unsullied by the assaults of the common enemy, and they further assure him that he is followed into the retirement he has chosen for himself by the sympathy and respect of his fellow-citizens, who regard him as one who, by elevating the standard of public morality and adorning and purifying the public service, merits the lasting gratitude of his country and his party.

10. Free ships and a living chance for American commerce on the sea and on the land; no discrimination in favor of transportation lines, corporations or monopolies.

11. An amendment of the Burlingame treaty; no more Chinese immigration, except for travel, education and foreign commerce, and therein carefully guarded.

12. Public money and public credit for public purposes solely, and public land for actual settlers.

13. The Democratic party is the friend of labor and the laboring man, and pledges itself to protect him alike against the cormorants and communne.

14. We congratulate the country upon the honesty and thrift of a Democratic Congress, which has reduced the public expenditures $40,000,000 a year, upon the continuation of prosperity at home and the national honor abroad, and above all upon the promise of such a change in the administration of the Government as shall insure its genuine lasting reform in every department of the public service.

The platform was adopted unanimously.

C. M. CASLER,

UNDER CRAFT HOTEL,

MAIN STREET, WOODLAND, CAL.,

Keeps a well selected stock of

DRUGS,

Chemicals, Patent Medicines,

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—AND— SPONGES

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FINE CIGARS AND PURE LIQUORS

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AT VERY LOW PRICES.

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And we defy one and all to take it!

With Low Prices

We took it, and with still lower prices we are going to hold it!

OUR STOCK IS GREATER

Our Assortment Better and our Prices Lower than at any other season.

NEVER BEFORE

Have we been so well prepared to meet the wants of the Fall and Winter Trade as at present.

NEW LINES OF GOODS!

Receiving New Goods Nearly Every Day.

BIG BARGAINS IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.

Our Vast and Still Increasing Trade indicates clearly that we are above all in Low Prices, and none dare to compete with us.

We Have Never Been Undersold,

And don't you forget that we never will.

Great Western Bankrupt Store!

One Door East of Elston's Drug Store, Woodland.

ONE PRICE TO ALL AND SQUARE TO A CENT.

THE VALLEY STORE!

HENRY SHAWL

Takes this opportunity of informing his numerous friends and the public, generally, that he has opened a fine selection of

GENTLEMEN'S & BOYS' WEAR,

Consisting of the VERY BEST AND LATEST STYLES, in his

NEW STORE,

On Main Street, Opposite Wells, Fargo & Co's Express.

HEAR WHAT HE SAYS:

I will guarantee my goods to be JUST AS REPRESENTED, I have lived in this county for many years, and certainly "LITTLE HENRY" ought to be pretty well known by this time, so I will leave it for the people to be the judge as to my character for honesty and square dealing in trade. All I ask is a reasonable encouragement in my new enterprise. I have the

Finest Assortment of Gentlemen's Hats,

(ALL SHADES AND STYLES.)

A FULL LINE OF YOUTHS' AND STUDENTS' HATS!

ALSO, A FULL LINE OF

CHILDREN'S VELVET CAPS,

SOMETHING NEVER EXHIBITED IN WOODLAND BEFORE!

Complete Stock of TIES, something Nobby and Unique. WHITE SHIRTS, of the well known "Crown" brands, made of First-class Material. UNDERWEAR in endless variety. Also,

A FULL AND COMPLETE STOCK OF BOOTS AND SHOES,

SUITABLE FOR THIS MARKET!

AGENT FOR THE REMINGTON AND ROYAL ST. JOHN SEWING MACHINE.

GOODS WILL BE SOLD FOR CASH ONLY.

oc7w HENRY SHAWL, Main Street, Opp. Express Office.

"Foster"

KID GLOVES.

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Fall & Winter Fashions in Dress Goods.

All Shades in Brocaded Velvets.

ALL SHADES IN POLKA DOT VELVETS.

All Shades in Plain and Colored Velvets. All Shades in Turk Satins. Polka Dot and Brocaded Satins.

HANDKERCHIEF SUITS. ALL SHADES IN SATINS.

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SAMPLES SENT TO ANY PART OF THE COUNTRY.

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LOWEST PRICES: BEST GOODS:

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Webb Bros.' Cheap Cash Store,

OPPOSITE POSTOFFICE, WOODLAND, CAL.

We have just received a Large Stock of Fall and Winter

Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes,

Hats and Caps, Notions, Men's and Boys' Clothing, Trunks, Valises, Etc. Ladies Fine Dress Goods and Trimmings to Match.

5 per cent. Less than Any Other House in Town,

AND ALL OTHER GOODS IN PROPORTION.

Don't fail to call and examine our Stock before purchasing.

Respectfully,

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DRUGGIST,

One Door West of Express Office, Woodland,

Has the Largest and Best Selected Stock in Yolo County,

IMPORTS DIRECT FROM NEW YORK,

And Sells as Low as any similar Establishment in California.

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SUCCESSOR TO J. G. SCHWALM,)

GENERAL DEALER IN

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,

Opposite Washington Hall, Woodland.

Having purchased this old established business, enlarged and improved the store and replenished the stock with a Full Assortment of Everything in the line of FAMILY GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS, I am prepared to supply all the old customers, and also as many new ones as shall favor me with their patronage. As I receive my goods direct from the East, I am able to sell at the LOWEST PRICES FOR CASH.

Always pay Cash for Poultry, Eggs and Butter at the Highest Market Price.

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GOOD NEWS

FOR THE PEOPLE OF YOLO.

The Road is Open over the Tules.

S. GOLDMAN,

THE GROCER,

Has laid in a HEAVY STOCK, and People of Yolo can come with their Teams and buy their Fall and Winter's Provisions

At 20 per cent. Less than in Woodland!

The Finest of Costa Rica and Rio Coffees from 16c upward!

FINE ISLAND AND NEW ORLEANS RICE.

ALL SORTS OF SUGARS

VERY LOW!

Every Soap Manufactory in America represented.

THE FINEST PARAGON MACKEREL.

THE CHOICEST OF NEW TEAS!

The Greatest Variety of YEAST POWDERS, New Season BACON and HAMS, and a thousand other kinds of goods we offer at the

Lowest Possible Cash Price!

☞ Come over from Yolo—it pays you, and we treat you besides.

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DEALER IN

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

MACHINERY,

Hardward, Woodenware, Paints, Oils,

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Myer's Excelsior Gang Plow!

ONE OF THE VERY BEST IN USE.

He also calls attention to his

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And Stock-in-Trade, consisting in

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CASTINGS FOR MACHINERY.

Cutlery, in Every Style,

CORDAGE, BLASTING POWDER,

Fuse, and all kinds of Ammunition

The stock of PAINTERS' FINDINGS is large and complete, consisting of

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☞ The attention of Farmers, Mechanics and Builders is particularly invited to his stock, each line of which is complete, and will be sold at very low prices.

H. B. WOOD

WOODLAND, Sept. 24, 1874. aplw

1880. 1881.

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RE-IMPROVED

GRAIN SEPARATOR

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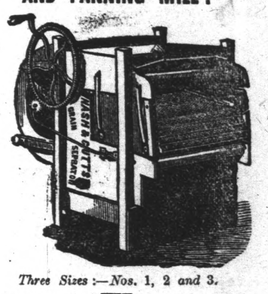

Three Sizes:—Nos. 1, 2 and 3.

No. 1 Hand Machine, capacity 18 tons or 600 bushels in ten hours' work. Price, $32.00.

No. 2, either Hand or Power as desired, capacity 25 tons or 1,000 bushels in 10 hours' work. Price, $40.00.

No. 3, either Hand or Power; capacity, 35 to 37 tons or 1,500 bushels in ten hours' work. Price, $50.00.

We fully warrant our Machines in every particular, not only as a Wheat Separator and for Mill, but for all kinds of Grain and Seeds, also Corn and Beans.

The machine sold by us will be found fifty per cent better than any other, and we call attention to the following points of improvement:

1. The cheat, barley, cracked wheat, mustard seed, gravel, fine dirt and all other foul matter found with wheat are completely separated from the wheat by the action of our machine.

2. The screen used is made longer and more durable than heretofore.

3. The spout takes the place of the lower screen and prevents any choking.

4. The mill is higher, easier to turn, giving more room under the mill to take care of the grain.

5. The screening capacity is increased 20 per cent.

6. These improvements are made after a carefnl comparison of the wants of the farmers and grain dealers with the imperfections of machines heretofore in use.

None are genuine except those marked "Re-Improved, manufactured by John Klees & Co." Any other brand must be made and sold by others having no practical experience.

Our machines are specially adapted to the cleaning of such grain as is from any cause mixed with earth or gravel.

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